Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXVI NO. 154 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Jawahar-Zetland Interview On Thursday

India Issue On Top In British Politics

NEHRU ON NATIONAL DEMANDS

"What Is Wanted Is Treaty On Basis Of Equality"

Our London Correspondent understands that Lord Zetland, the Secretary Of State for India, and Viscount Halifax, a former Viceroy of India, and at present Foreign Secretary, have invited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to meet them. Pt. Nehru has accepted the invitation and would be seeing them on Thursday and Friday.

Among his important political engagements on Tuesday was Pt. Nehru's meeting with the National Executives of the British Labour Party at Transport House. Besides the international situation, Pt. Nehru discussed the Indian problem. "What is wanted is," he told the Labour Party, "is a treaty between India and Britain on a basis of equality." The discussion on the establishment of Independence in India by convoking a Constituent Assembly will be resumed again.

In the meantime Sir Walter Citrine has desired that Pt. Nehru should draw up a practical scheme by which the Indian National Congress and the British Labour Movement could work together effectively to combat Fascism, particularly to make boycott of Japanese goods most effective.

PLAN FOR CONGRESS-LABOUR 'ENTENTE'

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went to bed late last night, but got up very early to meet the National Executive of the Labour Party at Transport House where he exchanged views for over an hour on the international situation, Fascism, War and India's position in the event of war, her readiness to work for peace.

Discussing the Indian situation, Pandit Jawaharlal reiterated the demand for a Constituent Assembly, but he added:—

"What is wanted is a treaty between Britain and India on the basis of complete equality."

Dr. Huge Dalton, said that in the past there had been difference between the Labour Party and the Indian Congress in the method of reaching the Indian goal; but to-day there was a doubt if such a difference remained. Dr. Dalton emphasised that there never was any difference at all about the goal of India.

Sir Walter Citrine, who is generally reserved in addressing anyone as "Comrade" addressed Pandit Jawaharlal continuously as "Comrade" and asked him to suggest a practical scheme whereby the British Labour Movement and the Indian Congress could work together most effectively for fighting Fascism, particularly for making the boycott of Japanese goods most effective.

Later in the day Pandit Jawaharlal lunched at the House of Commons with Lady Rondha, several M.P.'s and several foreign journalists.

Meanwhile Pandit Jawaharlal's stay last week-end in the country home of Sir Stafford Cripps' has been the subject of discussions and speculations here. I have it on excellent authority, that, apart from Major Attlee, Mr. Leonard Barnes who is the Labour Party's authority on Colonial issues, Prof. Harold Laski, Mr. Krishna Menon and Mr. Aneurin Bevan, there was present an eminent constitutional and legal authority during the discussion on Sunday. The impression gathered is that the basis of discussion was how to effect the establishment of independence in India through the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. I am told that nobody bothered to discuss the Federation as every one present was convinced that even Gandhiji would not touch it with a pair of tongs even after the granting of concessions here and there. The discussion will be resumed soon.

I understand that on the invitation of Lord Zetland and Viscount Halifax Pandit Jawaharlal will be meeting them on Thursday and Friday. He will meet Lord Parsfield (Mr. Sidney) and Mrs. Beatrice Webb on Monday next.

JAWAHAR MEETS LABOUR LEADERS

LONDON, June 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met the National Executive of the Labour Party at Transport House and discussced the international situation, China and the Japanese boycott and Indian Independence.

Pandit Nehru made the Congress claims on independence quite clear.

Among those, who welcomed Pandit Nehru were the Labour Party Secretary.

Mr. Middleton, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. Arthur Greenwood.

Later Pandit Nehru had conversations with the Executive of the Abyssinian Association and the Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties.—Reuter.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 16)

Duce Meets Military Chief

ROME, June 28.

Speculation is rife following the announcement that Signor Mussolini received Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff "for communications of a military character."

The Duce afterwards received General Pariani Under-Secretary for war. Signor Mussolini frequently consults military advisers but it is significant that the fact is not always broadcast to the world in an official communique.—Reuter.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY FOR INDIA

Plan With Support Of Provincial Govts. Forges Ahead

MADRAS, June 28.

Enquiries in well-informed quarters show that much ground has already been covered in connection with the proposed scheme for starting an automobile factory in India with the patronage and support of the Provincial Governments.

It is understood the scheme is receiving All-India support. Not only the British Indian Provinces but also certain Indian States are likely to participate in the project.

Expert opinion in India and elsewhere has been consulted and sufficient data is also understood to have been collected to be placed before the Experts Committee, which the Congress Working Committee is likely to appoint shortly.—A. P.

PEACE BRIGADE IN KARACHI

Mahatma Blesses Mayor's Move

KARACHI, June 28.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to Mr. Hatim Alvi, the Mayor of Karachi, in connection with the efforts of the latter in forming a Peace Brigade in Karachi:

"Karachi under your leadership will show the way to real peace if a Peace Brigade with a living faith is formed. My prayers are with you."—United Press.

INDIAN TARIFFS AND BRITISH COTTON EXPORTS

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Kennedy asked Mr. Oliver Stanley whether he was aware while British cotton experts to India have to overcome the tariff barrier of 20 per cent, cheaper Indian products are rapidly replacing British products in the Home and world markets and whether Mr. Stanley would state the extent whereto Indian cotton trade is owned and controlled by British bankers and fianciers.

Mr. Stanley said there was no evidence of any recent substantial increase in imports of Indian cotton yarn and manufactures into the United Kingdom, while the total exports of Indian cotton piecegoods to all markets, although increased, was still very small, when compared with the United Kingdom exports. The situation in Empire markets, wherein Indian goods enjoyed free entry, was being kept well in mind in the negotiations for a new trade agreement between the Indian and United Kingdom trade with India in cotton goods.

Mr. Stanley said he was not aware that United Kingdom bankers and financiers had substantial interest in the Indian cotton industry.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

WIMBLEDON QUARTER FINALS.

Budge and Mako beat Hughes and Vanswol (Holland) 6—2, 6—3, 6—0, Fabyan and Marble beat Coyne and Wynne (Australia) 4—6, 6—2.

SOVIET AIRMEN'S NON-STOP FLIGHT.

MOSCOW, June 28.

The Soviet Airmen Knockinaki and Briandinsky completed 4375 miles non-stop flight from Moscow to Vladivostock in 24 hours.—Reuter.

Britain Refutes Burgos Charge

LONDON, June 28.

The British Government has now completed the examination of the allegations made by General Franco's Government suggesting that twelve British ships were carrying illegal supplies.

NO BREACH OF NON-INTERVENTION.

It has been found that there has been no breach of the Non-Intervention regulations. Ten of the twelve ships carried non-intervention officers in accordance with regulations. One was found engaged in trade with French ports and the twelfth proved to be a French vessel.

Mr. Hodgson has been instructed to inform the Burgos authorities of the result of the examination in the hope of preventing a repetition of unfounded charges.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S STATEMENT

Burgos Charge Against Britain

BURGOS, June 28.

General Franco has issued a statement regarding the bombing of British ships. The statement contains proposals whereby this could be avoided in future. One suggestion is the establishment at a point remote from the warzone, of a port under the control of neutral observers. 343 non-contraband cargoes can be unloaded in complete security and immunity from air-raids.

The nationalist press commenting declares, if British ships were bombed, it was not because they were British but because they were carrying contraband, thereby rendering themselves liable to attack.

The papers add that General Franco had given ample warning of his intention to bomb such shipping. Therefore anyone choosing to ignore the warning has only himself to blame.—Reuter.

BRITISH CRUISER SAVES 34 REFUGEES

MADRID, June 28.

His Majesty's cruiser "Aretmusa" has taken off 34 refugees from the port of Gandia subsequent to a raid which six rebel 'planes made on the port yesterday.

The "Aretmusa" which flying the flag and with Rear Admiral Wells, commanding the third cruiser "Squadron", was lying off the break water when war 'planes flew over and dropped 20 incendiary and many high explosive bombs on the water front buildings, though none fell close to the cruiser.—Reuter.

NEUTRAL ZONE FOR SHIPPING

Burgos Authorities' Move

ST. JEANDELUZE, June 28.

The Burgos authorities, it is understood are discussing the possibility of establishing a neutral shipping zone at Almeria, which is the fourth largest port in Republican lands.—Reuter.

Loyalty To International Commission Assured

LONDON, June 27.

A Spanish Government note handed to the British Charge d'Affaires at Barcelona expresses appreciation of the decision to form an International Commission to Investigate into bombing of open towns of Spain.

The note which is a reply to a note from Britain assures the Commission of most loyal and determined collaboration.—Reuter.

SARDAR IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee arrived in Bombay last night from Poona. He is leaving for Gujarat to-morrow to resume his Gujarat tour.

HALF OF DIBRUGARH SUBMERGED

Several Roads Under Water: Brahmaputra Flood Havoc

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, June 28.

Further reports of floods are pouring in.

Following the abnormal rising of Brahmaputra to four feet overnight, half of Dibrugarh has been again inundated. The roads of Loharpatty, Kalibari, Jorhatpatty, South Amolapatty and the Trunk-road are under water, including George School, Railway Police Station, police barracks and Girls High School and a thousand houses are submerged. In the villages cattle are ailing. Standing crops are damaged. Districts lying on both banks of Brahmaputra are more or less affected by the river.

Great damage has been caused to paddy, jute and Ahu.

People are living on bamboo platforms almost everywhere. Appeals are pouring into the capital for relief measures. Congress organisations are already at work, but contributions are lacking.

BRITAIN FORGES AHEAD

Territorial Air Arm To Be Doubled: Guns To Bring Down Raiders

LONDON, June 28.

Complete reorganisation of the anti-aircraft defences has been announced by the War Office. The present strength of the Territorial Air Units amounts to 43,000. This figure will be increased to between 80 and 100 thousand. It is emphasised 3.7 inch anti-aircraft guns, with which the units will be equipped, are now being produced at a rate not even exceeded during the great war.—Reuter.

JAPAN CUTS DOWN CONSUMPTION

Decree Restricts Manufacture Of Cotton Production For Home Use

TOKIO, June 28.

Manufacture of all cotton yarns and a piecegoods for home consumption is prohibited except by special permission or for military use under a decree, which will take effect on June 29. Mixtures of cotton staple and fibre and increase in prices of all fibre fabrics are similarly prohibited. It is understood cotton yarns and piecegoods now in the market will be purchased for limited supply to workers and peasants.

The aim of the decree is stated to be to aid the balancing of international payments.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WARSHIP BOMBED AND SUNK

HANKOW, June 28.

It is claimed that Chinese aircraft bombed and sank a Japanese warship on the Yangtse near Matang in addition to firing on two others.—Reuter.

2,000 Blue Jackets Disembark On Chinese Coast

MONGKONG, June 28.

The long expected Japanese invasion of South China is believed to be heralded by the disembarkation of 2,000 Japanese Blue Jackets of the Chinese coast 175 miles North-East of Mongkong. They came ashore from 12 Japanese Warships opposite Namoa Island, which the Japanese occupied last week.—Reuter.

Orissa Governor-Designate

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Mr. G. T. Boag, Governor-Designate of Orissa, left for Cuttack by Madras Mail to-night.—A. P.

No Real Cause For Uneasiness Or Alarm

TRAVANCORE DEWAN ON BANK CRISIS

Govt. Ready To Obviate Run Or Panic: Case Of National Bank Explained

TRIVANDRUM, June 28.

Replying to a deputation consisting of some members of the Travancore Legislature and prominent businessmen, who waited on him at the Secretariat this morning, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Dewan of Travancore stated that no apprehensions need be entertained as to the general banking position in Travancore and that he felt confident that business would soon be restored to normal conditions and there was no real cause for uneasiness or alarm.

Safeguard For Banks

He also referred to the forthcoming meeting of the Legislature, at which shortcomings in the Banking Law would be remedied so as to ensure adequate and appropriate safeguards in regard to companies generally, and banking in particular.

Run On Banks

He had heard that there was a run on some banks in the State, but he was sure that no sound banking institution had any cause for apprehension. The Travancore Government would be willing and ready to obviate the effect of unreasonable runs or panic.

NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS

Adverting to the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, he stated that in addition to the representations made by the deputation he had received telegrams and letters from within and beyond the State, which manifested an evident misunderstanding of the position.

The police circular, replying to the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, to which reference had often been made, was issued on his own responsibility by the Commissioner of Police on 5th April 1938 and was brought to the Dewan's notice for the first time by Mr. Anderson of Coonoor, who is a Director of the Bank.

It appears to have been issued for the purpose of drawing attention to the run on the Travancore National and Quilon Bank that seemed to have already started in Madras.

CHARGE REFUTED

Sir Ramaswami added that it was absolutely false that the Travancore Government or the Dewan has initiated any propaganda whatsoever against the Bank although it was a fact that the political activities of the bank had been objected to as being inconsistent with the Bank's duties and obligations. That the Travancore or the Dewan had no personal animus against the Bank could be seen when it is borne in mind that it was within the power of the Government to take steps under the Companies Regulation to call for information and explanation and to have appointed inspectors for investigation under certain conditions and that such powers had not been exercised.

The reasons for Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar's resignation of his directorship had been amply explained by himself in the statement he had given to the Press.

FIRST REQUEST TO GOVT.

The first request made to the Government by the Travancore National and Quilon Bank was that they should deposit some of Government's funds in the Bank and issue a communique reassuring the public, neither of which requests could be complied with by the Government on the materials before them. The Government were also at another stage asked to appoint their nominees as directors but to do so or to dictate to the bank terms as to the conduct of their business would have placed on the Government the responsibility of practically managing a concern with many branches in India and outside and as to whose working the Travancore Government had and have no means of knowledge.

A DEFINITE SUGGESTION

By 25th May 1938 it was definitely suggested to the Bank that the only adequate method of dealing with its affairs would be to ensure that some banking and economic expert of undoubted impartiality and eminence should be asked to examine its affairs and take up the management of the institution so that the actual state of things might be examined and a decision one way or the other be reached.

There were reasons to conclude that when some time later the Travancore National and Quilon Bank approached the Reserve Bank of India, similar suggestions were made. It will be noticed that exactly the same idea had been carried out for dealing with the banking situation in Madras and, as it appears from Mr. Nanavati's statement yesterday, the management of three banks in Madras have responded to the suggestion and are willing to have their books examined by the authorities of the Reserve Bank.—A.P.

LIQUIDATOR'S SEAL ON FIVE MORE BRANCHES

Petition In Bombay High Court

An article that recently appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" was cited in support of an application made before Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court on Tuesday in connection with the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd.

The petitioner was Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Mazumdar a depositor of the Bank on whose previous application last week the Court had appointed a provisional liquidator, authorising him to put his seal on the Bombay Branch of the Bank.

The petitioner now approached the Court for a further order that the seal be put on the different branches of the Bank throughout British India.

Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, represented the manager of the Branch who opposed the petition.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that the order that he

(Continued on page 16, Col. 3)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Machine-man (Pressman) for printing at Aden, experienced in Treadle and Cylinder machines. Apply with testimonials Box No. 10464 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100 p.m. for a Bank in prominent business centre in Bombay. Post Box 10005, Calcutta. (8812)

Wanted a B.Sc., or M.Sc., with distinction in physics and subsidiary chemistry, one with teaching diploma and experience preferred. Please apply immediately with full particulars to Mrs. Saraladevi Sarabhai, the Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8816)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Wanted post as Chief Editor by an Indian Congress Journalist now abroad with fifteen years' first class Journalistic experience as Chief Editor on Indian and Overseas Indian papers, author of Political and Literary works; important European connections and record of unbroken nationalist work overseas. Terms by correspondence. Write to Box No. 8884 "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To be let at Dadar, airy single, double rooms with water-taps at Madhav-Vadi, junction of Naigaum Cross Road, close to G.I.P. Railway Station. Moderate rents. Also to let big godown and open land for putting up workshops or shops. (10449)

To Let from 1st August Ground floor, South-west, of Nanabhoy Lodge, 558 Hormusjee Adenwala Road, Dadar. Rent Rs. 80. Apply Dr. Meherbai Khareghat Petit House, Gwalia Tank. Phone No. 42328. (10466)

Airy Two Rooms tenements with water Tap, Taraporevala Building, Gowalia Tank Road, For Hindus only. Rent from Rs. 26. Apply New Book Co., 190 Hornby Road. Phone 26455. (8813)

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

To be let to strictly Vegetarian Hindus, at 29 C, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill one storied small Bungalow four halls, four rooms. Rent Rs. 125 per month. (10449)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED

A FIRST CLAS WEAVING MASTER with thorough experience in fine counts. None but really competent men need apply stating qualifications, to Box No 8881 "Bombay Chronicle."

84. GARAGES-STABLES TO LET

To be let Motor Garages at Charni Road near Krishna Cinema, Powwala Street, Simplex Building at moderate rents. See Mehtaji 8 to 10 a.m. (10449)

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

Graham Paige, seven seater, excellent condition, all respects for song price apply Chunilal Patel, 20, Apollo Street. (10465)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Be a Cartoonist at Home. Course is very interesting. Details from Raye Burns School, New Delhi, 2, (10402)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. (Recognised by Government). Records this year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting Examination for the Overseers Certificate. I, II & IV positions are held by the candidates from this School. Matriculates should apply now for July session 1938 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (8630)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (10439)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Shorthand: Classes in Shorthand (Theory and Speed) are held daily at the Sydenham College of Commerce. Time 5-30 to 7 p.m. No entrance qualification. Admissions made daily at the College. (8868)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents selling profitguaranteed Bonds. Pay 150,- upwards. Mitson Ltd. 2, Royal Exchange place, Calcutta. (10462)

Wanted Agents for Padaki's Dashanga tablets on attractive terms. Apply Padaki Perfumery Works, Lansdown Buildings, Mysore. (10463)

Wanted respectable and capable share selling agents for a profit earning pioneer manufacturing concern—permanent prospect for deserving men. Apply with details to The Tropico-Sensitising Corporation Ltd., Post Box 10406, Calcutta. (10453)

328. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are Invited from respectable gentlemen for Chief Agencies on decent remunerations for a progressive Indian Life Assurance Co. Apply to: Palladium Assurance Co., Ltd., 8, Dalhousie Sqr., Calcutta. (10459)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale. Tessy Cottage and Dagla Cottage, Khar, close to Railway Station. Apply for particulars to K. C. Marrott.

For Sale. Marrott Bungalows, Ghod Bunder Road, Andheri. Apply for particulars to K. C. Marrott.

Public Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY & METAL WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

FINAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HERE GIVEN in pursuance of Section 209 H of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 and as amended by the Act of 1937 that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on the 1st day of August 1938 at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing an explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books of accounts, documents, etc., of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1938.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.
8876.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the application & allotment receipts for one Ordinary & 10 Preference Shares Nos. 124905 & 48898/48907 of late Anjan Kumar Bose, have been lost or misplaced. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified to the above Company within a fortnight from the date hereof; otherwise the relative Share Certificates will be delivered to Mrs. Chapala Bose, who has applied for the same.

Bombay, 29th June, 1938.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
8878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 1825 for 5 (Ordy.) shares Nos. 10346/50, of the Auckland Jute Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Hardagavri Mukundrao, has been LOST or MISLAID and that application for the issue of duplicate certificate in respect thereof, has been made to the Company's Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird & Co., Calcutta, to whom objection if any should be made within one month from the date below mentioned. The public are cautioned against dealing in any way with these shares.

PAREKH & SONS,
Brokers for Hardagavri Mukundrao.
Bombay, 28th June, 1938.
(8877)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BARODA STATE

WANTED.

REQUIRED a Junior Assistant Chemist in the Laboratory of the Agricultural Chemist to Baroda State. No applicant will be considered unless he has secured a B.Sc. in the second division with Chemistry as one of his main subjects or unless he has a degree of B.Ag. or its equivalent from an Agricultural College with later specialized experience in a Chemical Laboratory. The post will be on the scale of Rs. 60-5|2-90. Preference will be given to Baroda subjects. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture by July 5th 1938.

P. J. ALLAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Baroda State.
(8863)

HINDU PILGRIMAGE SPECIAL

September, 1938.

Organised and Conducted by the

G. I. P. Railway.

CHEAP inclusive Fares.

30 DAYS TOUR

Covering 4,000 miles and visiting over 25 places.

HAVE YOU RESERVED YOUR SEAT?

Full details from:
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(8777)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 844 OF 1938.

(1) VIRJI PERAJ, (2) BHIMJI PREMJI, (3) MULJI ARJUN, (4) JAMNADAS TRICUMDAS and (5) PRAGJI DAYAL ARIYANI, all of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, the first 4 residing at Mandvi and 5th at Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Kallianji Damji deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

Bai KESARBAI, widow of Keshavji Damji of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendant.

To,

The Creditors of the estate of Keshavji Damji, deceased.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somjee on the 2nd day of June, 1938 Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that this suit has been filed by the Plaintiffs herein on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the estate of Keshavji Damji deceased, against the Defendant abovenamed praying inter alia for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the Defandant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs out of the estate of the said deceased Keshavji Damji in her hands, the sum of Rs. 19,287-8-6 or such other sum as may be ascertained by this Hon'ble Court with interest at six per cent from the 4th day of November 1937 till payment and it may be declared that the Plaintiffs have a first charge against the estate for payment of the said sum.

(b) That the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(c) That the Defendant may be ordered to make a full discovery of the estate of the said deceased.

(d) That the Defendant may be ordered to render an account of the administration and management by her of the said estate of the said deceased Keshavji Damji and to pay to the estate the amount that may be found due by her on taking such accounts.

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the said deceased with all necessary powers to collect the said estate.

(f) That an interim Receiver may be appointed in terms of prayer (e) above.

(g) That for the purposes aforesaid all accounts may be taken, inquiries made, directions given and orders passed as this Hon'ble Court may think fit.

(h) That the Plaintiffs' costs of the suit may be provided for.

(i) That such further and other reliefs may be granted as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit and proper.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 27th day of July, 1938.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.)
J. H. MAJMUDAR.

The 24th day of June 1938.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
(8883)

LAST THREE DAYS:
Devika Rani at her best!
"JEEVAN PRABHAT"
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 P.M.
MINERVA TALKIES,
:LAMINGTON RD.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE SUKKUR.

Suit No: 3 of 1938.

THE PROVINCE OF SIND ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

MR. R. G. MACARTHUR, late temporary Ex. Engineer Communications (Railway and Fleet) Division, Lloyd Barrage Circle, Sukkur, now residing at Bombay, c/o. Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors and Notaries, Public, Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

The above named Defendant.

WHEREAS the above plaintiff has filed a suit for Rs. 1,150-15, in this court and the summons are not being served on you by an ordinary way. Therefore you are informed by this paper that the above suit is fixed for filing written statement on 16th day of July 1938 and at 7-30 a.m. You are therefore required to appear in person or through a pleader on the above date.

In case of default the above case will be determined exparte.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court dated 7th May, 1938.

RAMKISHORE NARAINDAS.
Clerk of the Court.
8733.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMRAO ANANDRAO VIJAYAKAR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 41, Hamam Street, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Bombay in the New Wadi Lane (otherwise called Navi Wadi Lane) near Dady Seth Agiary Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 275 square yards be the same a little more or less and which said land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Old No. 64, New No. 656, Old Survey No. 383, New Survey No. 287, Cadastral Survey No. 1982 of Bhuleshwar Division and which said premises are assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4892-93 and Street No. 18 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said New wadi or Navi Wadi Lane, on or towards the West by a compound wall and beyond that by the property belonging to Mr. Kukundrao Ramrao Jayakar, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Sadnand Dadoba but now of Mr. Damodar Gidh and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Pandurang Narayen but laterly of Govind Baba Gujar (since purchased by Shamji Vallabhji) together also with the strip of vacant land lying in front of and on the East side of the premises hereinbefore described upto the middle of the said new Wady Lane aforesaid and forming part of the said New Wadi or Navi Wady Lane aforesaid.

Dated this 28th June, 1938.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8879.

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FRIDAY: 1st JULY ONLY!
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
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A hard stone melts like a block of Ice:
It's the Heart of
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Jailor
SOHRAB MODI
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Leela Chitnis, Sheela, Shareefa, Sadique, Eruch, Aboo Bakar, Baby Kamala.
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Sensational Social Problem-Picture!
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KRISHNA
Talkies, Dubash Theatre

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Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
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KASTURI PILLS
Restores Lost Manhood thickens the vital fluid stops urethral discharge and increases retentive power to a great extent. Price Rs. 2 only. HAKIM M. S. ZAMAN, 42, Dharamtolla Street, P. O. Box 8905 Calcutta.

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The funeral procession of Jal A. D. Naoroji marching to the Tower of Silence yesterday morning.

Socialist Among Capitalists

Jal Naoroji Rushed To Rescue Of Meerut Accused, Raised Funds For Appeal And Got Sentences Reduced

Sjt. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Dear, devoted Jal Naoroji is no more. He was essentially dear to all—to his family, to his friends, to his co-workers, to his employers and to his assistants.

He was equally devoted to his family, to his country and to the Oil Industry, which he was so keen on developing.

He was a promising officer of the Baroda State, which his illustrious grand father, the Grand Old Man of India, had served with such marked ability and integrity under most difficult times. Had he stuck to his job, he would have been a Minister of the State long ago.

Had he joined Pandit Jawaharlal in politics, he could have been a Hero in the public life of the country, which he loved so passionately.

Fate took him to business; but here too his love for his country never waned. In a Swadeshi concern like the Tatas, he was singularly the most advanced and practical Swadeshi. He was ever ready to help a Swadeshi cause; and his advice and assistance in that direction were sought by young and old, rich and poor alike.

His Help in Meerut Case Appeal

Few are aware of the great help, that dear devoted Jal Naoroji rendered in connection with the Historic Meerut Case Appeal. Repression was rampant; and even the most nationalist minded Congressmen shirked their duty towards Meerut Political Prisoners! At that dark hour, dear Jal had the heart to form a compact Citizens' Committee. He readily volunteered to act as its Treasurer; and boldly held its meetings in his office room! Friends and sympathisers were feeling very shy and were very slow in subscribing to the Meerut Case Appeal Fund. But dear Jal was neither daunted nor dejected. He persevered, and got the money from his rich friends; and Mrs. S. S. Dange collected some money from Textile and others workers.

As one of the Secretaries, this writer had the opportunity of coming in close touch with dear Jal on that occasion. And it was Jal's collection, that enabled this writer to engage such an eminent Counsel like Srijut Katju, Miss Nehru and three other Juniors to defend all the accused. The co-operation of Pandit Pyarilal Sharma of Meerut was invaluable. The Appeal was heard by Justices Suleman and Young at Allahabad; and the poor political prisoners, after long, weary and sickening trial and detention at Meerut, were mostly set free—thanks to the silver bullets furnished by Jal Naoroji for their able defence by Sjt. Katju, etc. Verily, Jal was a socialist among capitalists.

PATRIOTIC FAMILY

Dear Jal was happily surrounded by his four patriotic sisters, to whom he always gave his loyal and liberal support in their various national activities. We are all aware of the intensive and extensive activities of Perinben Captain since 1920. Her youngest sister Koorshedben Naoroji, has done excellent work and won golden opinion of the people of the Punjab and the Frontier. They both have been to jail twice. Their two elder sisters, Goshiben Captain and Nargesh Captain, have been doing solid national work silently all these years. To them all and to their eldest sister Dr. Meherbanoo, to their two brothers in Jamshedpur and Cutch and to Mrs Jal we tender to-day our sincere sympathy and condolence in their great bereavement.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

Lovely lady

To suit the highest standards of personal cleanliness that are being sought for by the Modern Man & Woman BOSFA have marketed TEAROSE SOAP which guarantees perfect cleanliness. The TEAROSE perfume is highly bracing and enchanting.

Modern women insist on TEAROSE for their toilet. TEAROSE SOAP is a large size cake—novel in shape that does not permit any unnecessary melting in water.

VERY ECONOMICAL IN USE.

Bosfa Tearose SOAP

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY

(Quality soap makers in India since 1904).
96, Bhajipala Lane, BOMBAY 3.

JAL NAVROJI'S FUNERAL

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

The funeral of Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji was very largely attended this morning. Among those present to pay their last respects were Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Dr. M. H. Masina, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. R. Row, Dr. J. N. Mehta, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. V. L. Mehta.

The Uthmana ceremony was performed in the afternoon.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' TRIBUTE TO JAL

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, writes:

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, passed, at their meeting to-day, the following resolution on the death of Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji:

'The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber place on record their sense of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji, who was for long a member of this Committee.

Mr. Naoroji was a leading businessman and took great interest in the development of trade and industries. He was a staunch and fearless protagonist of Swadeshi and did all he could regardless of his own interests to advance Swadeshi during all these years, and specially during the time of the Civil Disobedience campaign. His disinterested and selfless services to this cause and the cause of India's economic advancement will ever remain cherished in memory by his grateful countrymen.

The Committee resolve that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Naoroji and his other relations, conveying the Committee's sympathy with them in their sad bereavement, and this meeting do adjourn without transacting any business."

The Government of Baroda have opened an office for a food survey in the State and have appointed Dr. P. G. Pendse as Nutrition Officer.

Mr. Pesi D. Nargolwala, B. Ag. (Bom)., A.H.B.T.I. has secured a double first at the Final Examination of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.

AROUND THE COURTS

Police Rescue Minor Girl

Narayan Dhakoo Asnotiker (25) and Bhawanibai Dhakoo Asnotiker (28) were produced before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

It was alleged in court that the two suspects were trafficking in girls and that they managed to get a minor girl from Up-country, that they had made arrangements to keep the girl in a certain place in the city.

Sub-Inspector Honavar scenting some mischief tried to get an insight into the operations of the pair. He thereupon got two bogus customers and sent them to the place of the suspects. The "customers" were provided with one note of Rs. 100 and five notes of Rs. 10 each, marked in the presence of a Punch. They went to the place followed by the police with three Punch witnesses. On a signal given by the bogus customers, the place was raided at 10-45 p.m. yesterday.

The two suspects, it was alleged, were found seated in the front room whilst the girl and one of the bogus costomer were found in a nude condition in the inner room. The marked notes of Rs. 140/ were found with both the suspects whilst the remaining notes were produced by the bogus customer.

When the suspects came in sight of the policemen they were taken aback and one of them is alleged to have lost consciousness and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she is said to be improving.

The girl in question is said to be aged only sixteen and is a new comer to Bombay She was ordered to be detained in the Children's Home at Umarkhadi.

The suspects who were arrested were put up before the Presidency Magistrate and were ordered to be remanded to police custody till July 12.

Carpenter Falls To Death

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, to-day, at the inquest held on the body of Govind Sadashiv Cheulkar (60) a carpenter, who died of injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital yesterday morning, due to a fall from the terrace of house on Lady Jamshedji Road, while engaged in fitting work.

Commission Agent Commits Suicide

Karawati Valji, a commission agent, was found hanged by neck in his brother's workshop on June 27

To-day an inquest was held on his body. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "suicide."

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED

The death sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum on Bhasavani Mutapatti and Chanaiya Mutapati were confirmed by Mr. Justice Norman and Mr. Justice Divatia in appeal.

Their Lordships also confirmed the sentences of transportation for life passed on two others, Basawa Dadi and Mingawa Gudawa.

All the four accused were convicted of the murder of Ali Naik, a "zamindar," and his brother Azam Naik.

All were residents of Gusalmari village.

It appears that Ali Naik's servant, Hasan, was carrying on a love affair with the wife of the first accused who requested the zamindar to dismiss the servant. The zamindar, however, refused to do so. This incident created an ill-feeling between the two.

Some days later, the second accused's mistress was attacked by Hasan, which led to further estrangement between the parties.

On August 15, the first and second accused took Ali Naik and Azam Naik with them to the house of one Iraiya where they were done to death.

The next day, they appeared before the second class magistrate of Gokhak and made a confession.

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We are pleased to announce the opening of our Regular Branch Office in Bombay at

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by Mr. SULTAN CHINOY, Mayor of Bombay.
At 5 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29th.

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★ Menaka, ★ Vijay Kumar,
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Next SATURDAY
The MINERVA
Talkies ..... Lamington Rd.
It's a SUPREME Release!

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUISANCE ON PUBLIC ROAD

Vile Parle Congress To Aid Municipality

VILE PARLE, Monday.

The monthly flag salutation ceremony was performed at Vile Parle yesterday.

After the flag salutation, a meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Vile Parle Congress Committee was held in the Chhavni premises. Sjt. Ratubhai Desai was in the chair.

An important item on the Agenda was the nuisance created by the public by allowing their children squat on the public roads to answer the call of nature. The Municipality has decided to start an "Anti-Public Road Nuisance Fortnightly campaign" at the suggestion of the Congress Committee. The meeting decided to join the Municipality in their sanitary campaign at the request of the Municipality.

It was decided to publish printed reports in Gujarati and Marathi of the Accounts and work done for the year 1936-37.

Sjt. Virchand Sheth then moved the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:—

"This Committee takes note of the representation and memorandum submitted to the Municipality by the citizens of Vile Parle for opening a primary school for Gujarati children. The meeting supports this move and requests the Municipality to do the needful in the matter as soon as possible."

Assisted Emigration Stopped

India Government's Action Welcomed In Malaya

(From Our Correspondent).
KUALA LUMPUR, (By Mail).

The announcement in the local papers that the Government of India have stopped assisted emigration to Malaya, at least as a temporary measure until the supply and demand reach an equilibrium, is received in this country with mixed feelings. Whereas Indian organisations throughout Malaya welcome the news, planting circles, though considerably disturbed over this decision of the Government of India, are putting on a bold front and have challenged the decision by announcing a further reduction of wages to 40 cents. for males and 32 cents. for females with effect from 1st August 1938. It is rumoured that in this attitude the planters have the support of the Malayan Labour Department. Individual planters are reported to hold differing views. There are some who feel that the Government of India should have been consulted in advance and that the United Planting Association of Malaya should have taken the Agent of the Government of India into their confidence before any decision was taken in the matter of reduction of wages. Others hold that Malaya should not yield to pressure, that it is time that the Indian bluff is called off, while yet others are of opinion that, if necessary, the Colonial Government should be asked to bring pressure on the Indian Government. The majority, however, look upon the announcement from a practical point of view and remain undisturbed. They, of course, base their argument on past experience.

TELLING FIGURES.

According to them there are two principal sources of Indian labour supply to Malaya, i.e. (1) assisted emigration and (2) unassisted or voluntary emigration. Immigration figures indicate that the methods employed to bring about the voluntary flow of labour from India can always be relied upon. For example, during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 when the country was experiencing the worst slump the total number of assisted immigrants was only 148 while the arrivals of unassisted immigrant labour during the same period number no fewer than 27,743. Again in 1937 alone while the assisted emigrants from India numbered 54,849 the unassisted emigrants were 46,925. These figures are very telling and the section of planters who seem to rely on unassisted emigrants are justified in their feeling of security, especially as Malaya to-day has a surplus labour. The thinking section of the Indian Community, in Malaya on the other hand, look upon these figures with alarm and misgivings. Newspaper reports from Simla, however, contain some reference to this and the feeling here is that unless some effective measures are taken to check this regular flow of unassisted labour from India, the present decision to stop assisted emigration cannot go far to improve the situation. The atmosphere is tense, and all are keenly watching further developments.

Two bad characters of Delhi have been served with externment orders under the Goonda Act, asking them to leave Delhi within three days; one of them has been asked not to return for seven years and the other for three years.

Harwood League Football

CALTEX GO DOWN FIGHTING

Champions Last To Win Close Game

BOMBAY, June 28.

The Caltex gave one of their pluckiest displays, in the first division, of the Harwood League Football Tournament, at the Cooperage, on Tuesday evening, when they went down fighting to the Champions, the Cheshire Regiment, by an odd goal in five.

The conditions, due to heavy rain throughout the day, were far from ideal and considering the slippery state of the turf, it was creditable indeed for the Caltex to have extended the hard-to-beat redoubtable Cheshires but the military side lasted out to gain the verdict.

WELL PLAYED! DEFENCE

"Well played! Caltex defence", was on the lips of everyone who witnessed the thrilling encounter though the attack-line also had their share in it, in so far as they obtained 2 goals against the Champions' defence, which in itself is good work.

PROMISING OPENING

The Caltex opened in a promising manner and in the first few minutes hard pressed their formidable opponents. Not very long after the Cheshires gained their lost ground and following a melee in front of the Caltex goalmouth, Blaney, their inside-left, took a powerful shot, which was smartly saved by Ottmann.

The players were inclined to be a little rough at this stage and the referee had to warn one of them.

Cheshires continued pressing and Ottmann saved a hot one from Keegans at the expense of a corner, which also proved fruitless.

FOUL PLAY

For 'foul play' against Webb, the referee ordered a free-kick for the Cheshires inside the penalty-area and Benson made no mistake. This was in about the 20th minute. Soon after, off a pass by Sutton, Keegans headed in the second goal, while at the other end Caltex decreased the lead, a good movement, between Robertson and Gardner, saw the former beating Stubbs with a beautiful shot. These three goals came in about 5 minutes.

Encouraged by their success the Oilmen played like fighting trojans and gave a trying time to the military defenders.

Karunaker, the Caltex's left flankman, was running with the ball well under control, when Benson pulled him down. The referee ran down to the spot and let off the winners' right half-back, with only a warning while the spectators, in the stands, shouted, "Turn him off the field".

This brought the change of ends with the Cheshires leading by 2 goals to 1.

Immediately after play was resumed Caltex's goal had a narrow escape, Blaney heading a little wide. Tesseyman followed his colleague's footsteps by shooting above the bars.

Blaney made amends in the 10th minute, after resumption, when he put his side one more up.

Karunaker made a solo effort on the left flank and covering ground in a dash made an opening for Gardner, but the latter was dispossessed before he could ram the advantage home. Karunaker gave a hard time to the opposing half-back and next the Oilmen's left winger drove straight at the goal but unluckily the ball struck the woodwork and came to one of the defenders, who did not lose time in clearing it.

ROBERTSON SCORES AGAIN

Robertson, Caltex's speedy leader of the attack was responsible for scoring his second goal and putting his side in a better position.

SMITH INJURED!

Smith, the Cheshires' pivot, who sprained his knee and was carried off the field, resumed at this stage after first-aid attendance. Karunaker, who was conspicuous for the excellent account he gave of himself, tried a couple of shots at the winners' goal but these did not materialise and the Cheshires left the field winners by 3 goals to 2.

RESULT:—

CHESHIRES	3 goals
CALTEX	2 goals

TEAMS:—

CHESHIRES: Stubbs; Slack and Barnes; Benson, Smith and Charmley; Tesseyman, Sutton, Keegans, Blaney and Pennington.

CALTEX: Ottmann; Wilson and Webb; Corton, Telang and Blake; D'Souza, Gardner, Robertson, Almeida and Karunaker.

REFEREE: L. Hibbert.

LINESMEN: W. Bradley and C. O. Dagorne.

To-day's Game

Cooperage at 5-50 p.m. BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. R. A. COLABA.

MOCK MARRIAGE BRINGS DISASTER

It was a joke to the others

But Leela claimed the heart that was already given away to another girl.

Then followed the Eternal Triangle

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All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 27.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	98	81	—	0.8	−1.1
Amraoti	86	73	0.1	10.2	+4.2
Akola	88	73	0.2	10.9	+6.0
Ahmedabad	93	78	0.1	7.8	+3.8
Ajmer	83	77	—	3.9	+1.8
Anmednagar	86	71	—	4.5	−0.2
Ambala	103	80	—	3.4	+0.3
Allahabad	90	80	—	8.0	+3.7
Benares	—	—	—	—	—
Bareilly	95	81	—	11.3	+6.8
BOMBAY	87	77	0.2	31.0	+14.1
Bangalore	84	65	0.5	2.2	−0.5
Bhopal	87	74	—	15.5	—
Baroda	90	78	T	5.2	—
Belgaum	78	68	0.1	7.1	−0.5
Bahawalpur	105	84	—	0	−0.5
Bijapur	89	69	—	5.6	+2.4
Bellary	93	75	—	0.9	−0.9
Bhavnagar	95	78	T	6.2	+2.3
Chittagong	79	75	1.8	26.0	+8.5
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—
Cuttack	92	76	—	8.3	−0.7
Cawnpore	93	81	—	9.7	+6.8
Calicut	87	73	0.9	34.5	+2.2
Colombo	87	80	0.1	1.3	−1.4
Cheerapunji	70	66	4.8	140.3	+49.8
Cocanada	97	87	—	6.1	+1.7
Cochin	83	74	0.2	24.7	−2.2
Dehra Dun	91	75	—	14.8	+7.2
Delhi	99	86	—	1.9	−0.7
Dehra I. Khan	95	79	—	1.4	+0.8
Darjeeling	63	58	4.2	32.0	+10.9
Desa	96	79	—	2.7	+0.9
Dalhousie	—	—	—	8.8	+3.4
Fort Sandeman	102	76	—	0.9	+0.3
Gorakhpur	89	81	0.2	9.2	+2.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	74	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	100	84	—	1.5	+1.1
Indore	85	74	—	16.1	+10.8
Jhansi	91	78	—	9.6	+6.1
Jubbulpore	88	76	T	8.6	+2.2
Jacobabad	116	85	—	0	−0.2
Jaipur	92	79	—	4.4	+2.5
Karwar	86	77	0.2	28.2	−6.4
Karachi	87	81	—	0.1	−0.8
Kodaikanal	65	52	—	2.7	−1.1
Khandwa	87	73	0.9	14.9	+9.9
Lucknow	91	—	—	13.2	+9.3
Ludhiana	99	76	—	2.1	+0.1
Lahore	96	77	—	5.2	+3.7
Lyallpur	96	83	—	4.2	+3.3
Multan	103	87	—	1.2	+0.7
Mysore	84	66	0.1	1.4	−1.5
Madras	100	81	0.1	1.9	+0.1
Maymyo	78	68	T	6.8	−1.7
Marbagoa	85	74	0.6	19.0	—
Malegaon	87	73	T	4.0	—
Mussoorie	75	62	—	15.1	+10.3
Mahableshwar	65	61	2.3	71.9	+30.6
Murree	72	58	—	13.9	—
Mount Abu	77	65	—	7.1	+2.9
Masulipatam	97	82	—	6.9	+2.7
Mandalay	93	74	—	4.0	−2.1
Mangalore	85	73	0.9	43.5	+9.1
Meerut	—	—	—	2.7	+0.2
Mercara	68	61	0.5	31.3	+8.0
Nagpur	85	75	0.1	14.4	+6.3
Ootacamund	64	50	0.2	3.2	−3.0
Patna	87	76	2.4	12.6	+5.0
Peshawar	99	77	—	0.7	+0.4
Poona	83	71	0.1	5.9	+1.4
Pachmarhi	75	67	0.7	16.0	+3.3
Port Blair	82	76	0.8	21.8	+3.4
Quetta	87	62	—	0	—
Ranchi	—	—	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	92	74	—	13.5	+11.6
Rangoon	91	75	0.5	14.9	−1.8
Ratnagiri	86	76	T	48.1	+21.2
Rajkot	—	—	—	—	—
Sialkot	92	75	—	6.9	+4.8
Srinagar	83	58	—	7.8	+1.4
Sholapur	92	71	—	9.0	+4.6
Shillong	75	65	1.8	18.5	+3.8
Simla	75	61	—	5.4	+2.2
Surat	86	79	0.2	14.1	+6.7
Salem	97	73	0.8	1.5	+0.5
Trichinopoly	98	79	—	1.5	+0.2
Trivandrum	85	75	—	7.5	−5.2
Vizagapatam	100	84	—	8.0	+3.4

T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

THUNDER MADNESS LEADS WOMAN TO DEATH

LUCKNOW, June 26.

Thunder-madness was the cause of death of a young Sikh woman in Lucknow.

All by herself in a room she was rudely roused from sleep by the deafening peal of thunder at dead of night when monsoon was deluging the city.

The young woman lost her senses. She rushed out of her bed, put on her best dress, jewelery and her wrist watch and picking up some of her clothes stepped out into the road. It was dark and she slipped into a nullah nearby and was washed away.

Her body was recovered by the police next morning under the Alam Bagh Railway bridge, one of her legs sticking out and her body jammed in the narrow culvert.—A. P.

Widespread Showers In Konkan And Gujarat

POONA, June 28.

The Monsoon has been strong in Bengal and Bihar and generally active in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Malabar and Mysore while fairly widespread showers have occurred in the region of the Konkan and East Gujarat to the Central Provinces.

There has also been scattered rainfall in Orissa, East United Provinces, Kashmir and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji and Darbhanga 5 inches, Darjeeling 4, Calcutta, Naya Dumka and Khandala 3, Shillong, Mymensingh, Patna, Chittagong, Sonamarg and Mahableshwar 2, Barisal, Jessore, Burdwan and Dinajpore 1 and 1/2; Port Blair, Pachmarhi, Mangalore and Cuddalore 3/4.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28-6-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —050 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.5 degrees 0.3 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.2 degrees 0.1 above normal

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.24 inches

Total rainfall during the month 30.98 inches

Total rainfall during the year 32.27 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-6-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

8-0 Indian Music 11-30 Indian music.

p.m.

12-55 Market Rates Announcements 1-5 European Music 5-30 Master Govind 5-45 Kisi ki yad 5-55 Shrikant 6-10 Violin Solo. By AIR Artists 6-20 V. A. Kagalkar 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Saraswati Mane 8-30 Clarionet Solo by AIR Artists Bhopali 8-35 V. A. Kagalkar 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Marathi Duets 9-30 News 9-45 An attack on noise. By Archbishop of Bombay 10-0 Hilda Flanders: Entertainer 10-15 Egidio Verga: Cello 10-35 Winifred Monro: Bezzo-soprano 10-45 Mario Pagliarin: Pianoforte Recital.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Morning Moods 7-15 Majidanbai 7-55 Sarode Recital 8-10 Mohammad Shafi 8-30 Duet. News 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II.

noon.

12-0 Jammu Listener's Choice.

p.m.

1-0 Selected by Hammy.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m.

6-0 Variety Entertainment 6-30 For Women Only 7-0 Serenaders 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Sneha Chowdhury and Maya Chowdhury duet 8-15 Two Ghazals 8-30 Story 8-40 Collections and Recollections News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Ballet Music 10-0 Getting Married talk by Dr. A. Batty 10-15 Ballet Music (Contd). 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I AND II.

31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.

60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I 7-30 Cock tail Time 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Mohammad Shafi 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Mohammad Shafi 10-35 Classical Concert 10-55 News

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Excerpts from 'Gondoliers' 12-51 Lunch-Hour Music Weather for Ocean 1-36 Rath Jagannath 1-51 Household Hints talk by Madhuri Dutt 1-50 Eve's Affairs 2-6 Gramophone Records 5-6 For Countryside 5-36 Pabitra Ghosal 5-51 Sushila Sen (Monipuri) 6-11 Haripada Chatterjee 6-26 Shesh-Parani 7-21 Ramakrishna Misra 7-51 Dutt His Life and Work talk in Bengali by Banerjee.

8-6 News. Weather (Bengali). 8-21 P. C. Chakravarty. 8-36 A. B. C. of Music. 8-56 Anil Kumar Das. 9-1 Commercial News. Weather 9-6 News. 9-21 Webster Booth: Tenor. 9-36 Trailing a Mad Elephant. By A. J. Zorab. 9-51 Mate in Two. 10-31 Orchestral Finale.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p. m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Munawwar Sultana. 6-0 Qawwali by M. S. Qawwal. 6-25 Kishan Lal. 6-50 Khyber Orchestra: Dadra. 7-0 Munawwar Sultana. 7-20 M. S. Qawwal. 7-45 Smallpox. Talk in Hindustani by M. Shuaib. 8-0 Hour with villagers. 9-0 Kishan Lal. 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Munawwar Sultana. 10-0 European Music.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p. m.

6-30 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 6-45 Hira Bai. 7-10 Guitar Recital: Puria. 7-15 Ali Bakhsh. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Mashuq; Namabar; Darban. Talk in Hindustani by Pandit H. C. Akhtar. 8-15 C. Music. 8-30 Ali Bakhsh. 8-45 Music Lesson. 9-0 Ali Bakhsh. 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Indian Woman as a Citizen. Talk by Isabella McNair. 10-0 Classical Music. 10-20 Ahmadi Khan. 10-25 Ali Bakhsh. 10-40 Hirabai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p. m.

6-30 Nabi Jan. 6-55 Ameerunnisa Begam. 7-20 Hara Bose. 7-40 Nabi Jan. 8-5 Ameerunnisa Begam. 8-30 Bhoot. Play in Hindustani by K. Saheb. 9-0 Hara Bose. 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Nabi Jan. 10-5 Ameerunnisa Begam. 10-20 Hasrat and Fani. 10-40 Rath Yatra.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s

p. m.

5-30 Shrimati Rajam Pushpavanam: Vocalist. 6-30 Harigabushanam: Vocal and Violin. 8-5 AIR Orchestra. 8-15 Materialism in Music. Talk in Tamil by S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. 8-30 Shrimati Rajam Pushpavanam. 9-15 News, Weather Report. 9-30 Elizabeth Barret Browning and English Sonnet. Talk by D. W. Dodwell. 9-15 Jaltarang. 9-55 Venkatrama Iyer.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, 4,960 kc/s.

p. m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For the Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For the Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Wyn Galbraith: Mezzo-soprano. 10-0 A Concert.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSG (to 9-30 p. m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

p. m.

7-30 Monologues in Melody. 7-45 B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. 8-30 Visitors to Scotland. 8-45 Take your Choice. 9-30 News. 9-50 Dance Music. 10-10 World Affairs. Talk by H. V. Hodson.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m.
Arabic Programme

BARODA SCHEME TO TACKLE UNEMPLOYMENT

Committee's Report To Be Given Effect To

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, (By Mail).

The Government of Baroda, after considering the report of the Unemployment Committee, have ordered that the following proposals should be given effect to:

Private practitioners with good qualifications should be appointed honorary physicians or surgeons in the State Medical institutions.

Steps should be taken to get Kalabhavan diplomas and certificates recognised as equivalent to those of technical institutes in British India.

Classes should be started at the Diamond Jubilee Arts and Crafts Institute in boot and shoe making, cutlery manufacture umbrella making and other industries.

An agricultural institute on the model of the institute at Baroda should be established in Mehsana, and

Instruction in dairy farming should be given at the Makarpura Institute.

Accepted by the I. S. D. against the Annual Contract for 1938-39

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BUY TO-DAY

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7 O'CLOCK SLOTTED BLADE

7 O'Clock blades offer, at an amazingly low cost, the chief advantages possessed by slotted blades. Their edges are keen and lasting and they provide closer, cleaner shaves and more shaves per blade than the old-style three-hole blades.

8 ANNAS FOR 10

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 2, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 29, 1357
Parsi: Deh 27, 1307
Highide: 0-18 13-10
Lowtide: 6-22 19-20
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 20m
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, will deliver a lecture on "Art Education in the Presidency" in the Society's Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

SMALL-POX RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

The Egyptian authorities have removed small-pox restrictions against passengers proceeding from Bombay.

BAND MUSIC

The Officers of the 3rd Bn. 8th Punjab Regiment, will play the band at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday, the 1st July from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

The Government of Bombay have extended by two months the period for submission to Government of the Report of the Committee for the Training of Primary Teachers.

HYDERABAD PIONEER ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

To-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. the opening ceremony of the branch of the Hyderabad Pioneer Assurance Co., Ltd. will be performed at Mustapha Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road Fort, Bombay, by Mr. Sultan Chinoy Mayor of Bombay.

CHANGE OF FILM AT THE CAPITOL

From to-day (Wednesday) the Capitol are putting on the famous picture entitled "Captured" starring Leslie Howard, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Paul Lukas and Margaret Lindsay. It is a powerful drama with an unusually strong love tale that is laid in the German Military Prison Camps during the world war. It is indeed absorbing entertainment—screen fare that will linger with you for a long, long time—a picture you'll live over and over again in your mind. The film will be shown up to Friday with three shows daily.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
VICTOR McLAGLEN
Brian Donlevy—Louise Hovick
in 20TH CENTURY-FOX'S
"BATTLE OF BROADWAY"
More fighting, femme-chasing and UPROARIOUS FUN than were ever packed into one picture!
Also
"THE FIRST TEST"
between England & Australia!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Curly Top" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Captured". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"100 Men and A Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mademoiselle Docteur" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Tarzan-ki-Beti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruv" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPER. HOUSE—"Two Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
REGAL—"Battle of Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Shall We Dance" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Prithvi-Putra" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

An 'At Home' will be held at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-morrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m., when Dr. F. N. Moos, will speak on "National Health Insurance Scheme."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived London on 26th morning.

Clan Line steamer Clan Macinnes arrived Suez on 25th evening.

Clan Line steamer Heraclides arrived Suez on 26th evening.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties' Union, will give a talk on "Civil Liberties" on Sunday, 3rd July at 9 a.m (S.T.) at the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

STUDENTS' HOME

The openjng ceremony of the Students' Home will be performed by Sjt. Shantilal Shah M.L.C. at 48, Hughes Road, on Friday 1st July at 6-30 p.m. in the presence of the inmates of the Home and invited guests.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

An extraordinary general body meeting of the members of the above Club will be held on Sunday, 3rd July at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Club's premises, Bhimbidiwalla Building, Matunga (G. I. P.).

GIRGAUM D. C. C.

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held today (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the G. D. C. C. at Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

PARLE SANITARY COMMITTEE'S ROUND

The Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Vile Parle Municipality, writes:

An inspection round of the Sanitary Committee of the Vile Parle Municipality has been arranged for to-morrow (Thursday). The members of the Committee will meet at 7-30 a.m. at Gazder Hall, Andheri, whence they will proceed for inspection of various sites in the Municipal District. Those having grounds for complaint regarding sanitation in the Municipal Area are requested to be present at the above place and time to put forward their grievances before the Committee.

WHEN YOUR BODY IS RACKED WITH PAIN
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Symonds & Co., Post Box 912, Bombay. Rs. 1/- for No. 1 size; Rs. 2/- for No. 2 size and Rs 3/- for No. 3 size post free. Liquid or Tablets.

Mr. Braun (2nd from left), an electrical engineer of Vienna, and Mrs. Braun (2nd from right), a star pupil of Madame Montessiore, who had to leave Vienn a, being Jews, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Braun intend to make their home in India.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Miss Eyre Gordon arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Meetings of the Managing Council and Swadeshi Committee of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. respectively at the Committee's Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Programme of Work at Bombay: (1) Two-Year Courses—Economics, Political Theory, English Literature, Philosophy. (2) Language Courses:—German, Italian, Spanish, Basic French and Hindustani. (3) Terminal Courses:—Banking, Psychology, the Hindu View of Social Organisation, Geography, Special Courses: Radio Communication, Photography, Child Psychology (in Marathi).

At Dadar:—Terminal Courses: Modern English Literature, French, Philosophy, Economics. Special Courses: Marathi Literature, Wireless and allied subjects. Classes commence from 11th July. Apply early above Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, Apollo Street, Fort, next to St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

LAD MANDAL

The above Mandal has decided to give (a) one Scholarship from the Kablibai Scholarship Fund and (b) the other Scholarship from the Scholarship Fund of the Mandal to the student (Male and Female) of the Lad Bania caste who has secured the highest number of marks at the last Matriculation examination and has joined a college Regarding Kablibai Scholarship preference will be given to the student resident of Bombay and regarding the Mandal's Scholarship preference will be given to the member of the Mandal or their issue.

Those students who have passed the Matriculation examination this year and have joined a college are requested to apply to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of July 1938 stating the examination seat number, the marks obtained, the name of the school in which they last studied and the name of the College which they joined with a Certificate from the Principal of the College to that effect.

If the applicant claims preference as aforesaid, he should state the same in him application.

POSTAL NOTICES

(Supplementary)

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Alavi' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on 29-6-38.

Registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Straits Settlements and all mails for Hongkong and Shanghai via 'Negapatam' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 and 2 p.m. respective on Thursday, the 30th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Strathmore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 30th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres. Polk' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per 'M. V. Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on 29-6-38 instead of as previously notified.

As the Fast Gulf mail steamer s.s. 'Varsova' is now due to sail on 30-6-38 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. 'Strathmore' which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 30-6-38 at 2 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 2 p.m. on 30-6-38.

Registered correspondence upto 1-30 p.m. on 30-6-38.

Parcels correspondence upto 12 noon on 30-6-38.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G. P. O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

INDIAN LABOUR IN MALAYA

Plea For Stoppage Of Emigration

BOMBAY, June 28.

Mr. M. S. Rao, who had recently returned to India from Malaya after staying there for a number of years, has issued a statement on the condition of the Indian labourers in Malaya.

In the course of the statement Mr. Rao says that during the last few months wages of Indian labourers in Malaya numbering about four lakhs have been reduced by 20 per cent. with the result that a very serious situation has arisen in that country. The Central Indian Association of Malaya and the Agent to the Government of India in Malaya have already informed the Government of India about the condition of Indian labourers in Malaya. But, says Mr. Rao, the steps taken by the Government of India to meet the situation in stopping the assisted emigration is not fully effective.

Mr. Rao suggests that with a view to better the lot of the Indian labourers in Malaya what is essential under the present circumstances there is firstly, total stoppage of both assisted and unassisted emigration from India, and secondly, an independent inquiry into the labour situation in Malaya.

On his return from Malaya Mr. Rao met Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, and apprised him of the latest labour situation in Malaya.—United Press.

LUCK FOR BOMBAY CITIZENS

Whom Draw Of Mayor's Anti-T. B. Fund Prizes Favoured

Fortune smiled on the poorer denizens of Bombay, when the draw was made in regard to the Mayor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

The result showed that the poor view with the rich in helping a good cause.

Mill-hands, petty-clerks, mechanics and even a coppersmith were among those who called at the Mayor's Office to receive the gifts.

Miss Roshan Chinoy, the Mayor's little daughter won Rs. 50.

The first prize winner of Rs. 5,000 is believed to be a clerk in a local firm, has not yet called.

Dhondoo Gopal, drawing a salary of Rs. 43 in the employ of Alexandra Mills earned the second prize of Rs. 2,500. Dhondoo, true to Indian traditions wishes to invest his little fortune in buying lands in his village at Konkan.

Merwali Sultan Mahomed, a Municipal Fire Brigade laskar is one of the three, who received Rs. 1,000.

JEWISH REFUGEES FROM AUSTRIA

A Jewish couple, refugees from Austria, arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Conte Verde" on Tuesday morning.

In an interview, Mr. R. M. Braun, the fresh arrival reluctantly declared that there was harassment against Jews in Austria more by Government than by the people.

He said that the greatest thing which happened to them in their life (Mr. and Mrs Braun and the little Miss Braun) was that they could leave Austria safely, the Austria which they loved so dearly. He had lived in Vienna for 40 years of his life.

He was glad to have reached the hospitable shores of India. India will be their country of adoption in future.

Mr. Braun who is an "electrical engineer" was working as an assistant in the Patent Attorney's Office, Vienna, for over nine years prior to his departure, but was not allowed to sit for an examination, because "he is a Jew!"

Mrs. Braun is a school teacher by profession and has secured a similar situation here.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Though Primary Education is making great strides in the Suburbs, the question of teachers' salaries still hangs fire. The Suburban teachers are said to be the lowest paid in that profession in India.

The present trouble is the question of the new scale of grades for teachers' salaries that have been submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, Poona. By these new grades the teachers' salaries are decreased to nearly half of what they at present get.

SATHE-PARANJAPE SCHEME.

It will be recalled that in 1921, the Bandra Municipality revised the grades of the Primary Teachers and brought the scales in line with the Sathe-Paranjape Scheme. The Primary Schools were at that time under the control of the Schools Committee appointed under section 27 of the District Municipal Act and therefore the necessary sanction of the Commissioner of the Division was secured to the devised scales. These revised scales were given effect to from March 1921 and since that date the expenditure incurred by this Municipality in accordance with those scales was regularly admitted for the purpose of Government grant. As these scales were higher than those obtaining in the District in which educational control rested with Government, the Accountant General recovered from this Municipality, Pension contribution at higher rates specially worked out in view of the higher scales and the amounts at these rates were paid in full.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

Teachers of this Municipality who have since retired from service have been allowed to draw Pension based on these revised scales of 1921. Naturally therefore all teachers who have been taken over by the Municipality along with the two mentioned above, on the understanding that they will be paid according to these scales, will look forward to equal benefits as regards pension, etc., as their fellow-workers are getting, only by reason of their early retirement.

Under these circumstances the School Board refused to accept the new rules framed by the Director of Public Instruction and the said facts were put before Government, who finally have allowed the Municipality to pay the teachers their salary according to the old scales, but at the same time Government have made it clear to the Municipality that they will not bear the extra expenditure. By this the Municipality is to lose about Rs. 8,000 to 10,000 annually, but they have looked to the side of the teachers who even with the present grades are no well paid as they ought to be, for it must be borne in mind that the children of to-day must be carefully trained to be the citizens of to-morrow. This must be an example to the other educational bodies of the Suburbs.

HEAD MASTER'S ALLOWANCE.

At a recent meeting of the School Board many important questions were discussed. The resolution deferring consideration of the question of introducing the Head masters' and the first assistants allowances was put before the Board when it was moved from the chair that this School Board do not consider it advisable to introduce this allowance since such introduction will create an unnecessary quarrel amongst the teachers. Here too the Municipality has taken up the cause of the teachers, for by not sanctioning the said allowance which is surely to raise up quarrels, the Municipality will lose about Rs. 1,000 by way of Government grant.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIMS.

At the same meeting was considered School Board Resolution deferring consideration of the Director of Public Instruction letter regarding certain special facilities to be given to poor Muslim pupils.

It was moved from the Chair that two scholarships for girls and two for boys tenable for one year at the rate of Re. 1 per month be introduced, for the two girl pupils and two boy pupils getting the highest number of marks in the annual examination of Standards II and III to be awarded on condition that they continue in Bandra Municipal Schools and the Local Authority's sanction be obtained.

UNION VOLUNTEERS PICKET MOTOR CARS

Madras Match Factory Strike Situation

MADRAS, June 28.

The strike situation in the Western India Match Factory, Tiruvottiyur, took a serious turn today when the Union volunteers picketted the company's motor-cars conveying the clerical staff to the workshop. There the clerks alighted from the cars and returned to their respective homes. Meanwhile, a large crowd gathered. The police and union officials hastened to the spot and appealed to the crowds to disperse.

This is the fiftyfifth day of the strike Mr. P. R. K. Sarma, M.L.A., President of the Workers Union addressing the workers appealed to the Government to intervene in the strike by referring the matter to an arbitration.—A. P.

Not To-day: Wedding Of Mr. Moorthy's Daughter

Friends and relatives of Mr. P. N. K. Moorthy, proprietor of Standard Photo Bureau will please note that his daughter's marriage fixed for to-day to-day (29th June) has been unavoidably postponed. Fresh invitation will be issued later on.

Appeal To Repeal Bombay Securities Control Act

The Secretary of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association, replying to the letter of the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay has stated that if a provision on the lines indicated by them is not incorporated in the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, the only alternative for the Government is to repeal the act itself. In the course of the letter he has stated the undesirability of the existence of more than one exchange and holds that if the volume of business justifies the existence of more than one institution, the Government should subject it to all the rules and regulations which are binding to the existing recognised exchanges.

CEYLON DUTY ON GHEE IMPORTS

SIMLA, June 28.

According to information received from Ceylon, the Ceylon Government have decided to impose a duty of Rs. 17/- per cwt. on the import of ghee or the substitutes for ghee which contain substances primarily other than vegetable products, and Rs. 10/- per cwt. on the substitutes of ghee of purely vegetable origin.—United Press.

TRADE TENDENCIES

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:

Cotton: 'Has advanced due good Wall Street but from now on think weather will be important factor. Textile trade America improving, prefer purchases any good reactions.'

Copper: 'Reduced output America having good effect but favour take profits view replacing lower levels.'

Tin: 'This metal under strong control and higher prices inevitable.'

Lead and Spelter: 'Advanced in sympathy tin copper.'

Sugar: 'View better political outlook and improved tone Wall Street market more cheerful. Inclined favour purchases easy spots.'

Rubber: 'Offerings readily absorbed by speculative short covering. Renewed signs trade buying America; if persists will force prices higher. Favour purchases.'

Wheat: 'Prefer sales in strong markets.'

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 28th June 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,68,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-11-9 allotted 87 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-0-8 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills wil. be received on Tuesday, the 5th July 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 8th July, 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 24th June, 1938, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,12,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 27

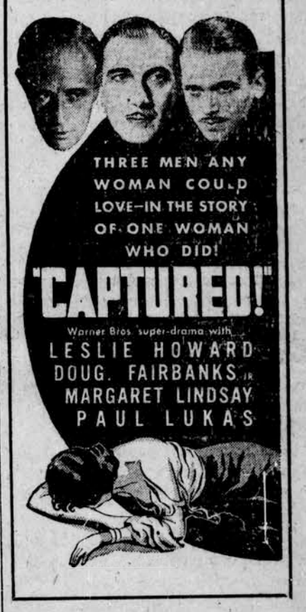
SAKELS—		
July	12.58	—0
November	13.18	+16
ASHMOUNI—		
August	10.21	+15
October	10.34	+18
GIZA—		
July	12.34	+12
November	12.64	+18

Produce Receipts

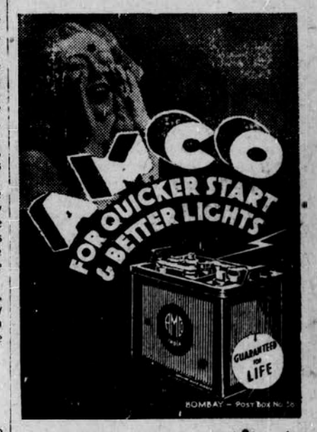
Bombay, June 28

Wheat	1,967	cwts.
Linseed	2,672	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	32	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,573	cwts.
Groundnuts	5,508	cwts.
Rice	18,172	cwts.
Myrabollams	833	cwts.
Cottonseed	1,259	cwts.
Gram	772	cwts.
Joowar	4,076	cwts.
Barley	75	cwts.
Bajree	220	cwts.
Mauritian sugar	3000	cwts.

EROS
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Musical Thrills of a Life Time
She'll win your heart..... She sings & laughs her way into and out of amazing series of hilarious situations.
DEANNA DURBIN WEEK!
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:
"100 MEN & A GIRL"
1st, 2nd, 3rd JULY
"3 SMART GIRLS"
Hundreds of DEANNA admirers have seen these masterpieces, and yet they would—all of them—see these pictures again. If YOU have not seen them book your seats TO-DAY!
Reduced Matinee Rates:—Re. 1-2; 9 as. & 6 as.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"MADEMOISELLE DOCTEUR"
A Thrilling Spy Story, with
DITA PARLO
ERICH VON STROHEIM
A UNITED ARTISTS Super.



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1938

CONGRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The conference of the Office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committees in the Presidency, held at Poona during the week-end was convened to consider informally some of the controversial measures proposed to be shortly introduced by the Congress Government in the legislature and the ways of ensuring more co-ordination between the Ministry and the Congress organisations in the Presidency. The all too brief official statement on the conference only states that the proposed Tenancy Bill, the Debt Relief Bill and the general land problem were discussed and "certain conclusions formulated," and that the President of the Conference, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, "expressed his satisfaction at the successful nature of the conference." We wish the report was fuller as a public discussion of the important issues involved in the Bills considered is likely to give Government a clearer and fuller knowledge of public opinion. However, the proceedings have now become an open secret and the Bills in question can in any case be considered by the public on their own merits, apart from the views of different Congress groups thereon.

Tenancy Bill

Most of the time of the conference seems to have been taken up by the proposed Tenancy Bill. The essential principles of the Bill are that tenants should enjoy fixity of tenure and rent and that the landowner should be ensured a reasonable economic rent. These general principles are sound as they are calculated to promote amicable relations between the landowners and their tenants and also improvements in the land. Having been embodied in the Congress Election manifesto they have also been approved by the electorate. Conflict of opinion arises on this as on many other questions, only when the details of the Bill come to be precisely formulated. General opinion, particularly in Congress circles, appears to be in favour of granting occupancy rights to such tenants as have cultivated their lands for six years up to April 1937 without a break, provided they regularly pay to the landowner a fixed economic rent. Several landowners and their friends in the Congress have opposed the Bill as being "expropriatory" in its effects. But that word has recently been used by vested interests to describe the slightest curtailment of a privilege, however unfair and oppressive the privilege may be to others. After all, those who actually till the land and produce wealth are entitled, first and foremost, to the privilege of retaining a reasonable share of the wealth they produce. And that is the principle of the Bill, what precisely that share should be and after how many years' unbroken tenancy they will be permanently entitled to it are details, though very important ones, which can be settled easily enough, once the principle of the Bill is accepted by all concerned.

Debt Conciliation

The Debt Conciliation Bill, another measure considered by the conference, is of a milder character and will be confined to debts of limited amounts so as to safeguard mainly the interests of agriculturists. The proposal is that the debts affected will be reduced by 40 per cent. on account of economic depression and fall in prices. And the reduced amount will be payable in small instalments at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent. Legislation on these lines is by now familiar in India and already exists in more provinces than one. Yet vested interests will not fail to set up the cry of "expropriation." But the cry will hardly appeal to the legislature or the public in general. However, educative propaganda in support of both these Bills is necessary so as to convince the public that there is justice as well as power on the side of the Congress and it is gratifying to learn that during the next few weeks meetings will be held all over the province, when the conclusions reached at the informal conference will be discussed. In this propaganda as in all other Congress work there is need for continuous and active co-ordination between Congress Committees and the Ministry. Congress Committees should also take care to see that their parliamentary activities do not prejudice their more important work outside the legislatures.

Robeson's Tribute

Even if for nothing else, Pandit Jawaharlal's visit to Europe would have been of great value because it has brought India and Paul Robeson in contact with each other. Paul Robeson needs, even in India, no introduction or praise. A great artist, one of the greatest actors and musicians that the world has ever produced, he is the living embodiment of a great truth which the snobbery of the West ignores, the truth that talents, in whatever field or sphere, are not the monopoly of any race, are, in fact, shared by all human beings. Paul Robeson has already proved it—the White Race has at last been compelled to recognise him—in the realm of art. The struggle of dependent and colonial peoples is proving it in other realms. In his speech at Kingsway Hall, Paul Robeson had both a message and tribute for India. "The struggle", he said, "of the Indian people and their courage and the emergence of leaders like Pandit Nehru will give the lie to the tales of hopelessly backward people of decayed culture and so on *ad nauseam*." India cannot but be grateful to the great Negro singer. And we are confident that India will deserve this tribute by justifying it.

That can only be done by realising our obligations to the world of the oppressed, by remembering that a common bond binds us to people like, for instance, the Negroes of America and particularly of South Africa. Our struggle, we have got to be continuously conscious of it, is going materially to affect other oppressed peoples. Our fight is a world fight because "the struggle for freedom is indivisible". Therefore, our duty is a world duty and, by reason of it, all the more important. Incidentally, Paul Robeson explained his social and cultural faith which must find an echo in every Indian heart: "We must be proud of our traditions and where possible draw upon them to enrich the contribution we can make to the world....comradely contributions by different peoples is not a dream....these peoples with their rich nationalist cultures firmly bound into one socialist union stand as a bulwark against forces of reaction and as a leading force in the struggle for peace."

JAL NAOROJI

A Comrade's Tribute

(By VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI)

The Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji, did not serve India only during his lifetime, he left behind him a group of grand children who have made the service of India their life's mission. Of this group one of the most distinguished was Jal Naoroji whose passing away from the world reminds us of the varied contribution that he made to the movement for our country's political and economic freedom. Till 1930, the public knew "J. A. D." as a sportsman, a social figure, a businessman. But that year saw a transformation in his life, as in that of several others of our country. It stirred up all his latent love for his country, it kindled in him a burning desire to give of his best for its immediate progress and prosperity. The passion for service took such deep root that gradually Jalbhai got more and more absorbed in national work, he lost all interest in the innocent pleasures and pastimes that were his means of recreation but dedicated all his spare time to the service of the country without however allowing these new preoccupations to affect the attention he gave to the development of his business.

Work For Swadeshi

As time went by, his office, particularly after office hours, became the meeting-place, for organisations interested in the cause of India's political and economic emancipation, the rendezvous, especially for workers in the field of Swadeshi. All his flair for organization, his genius for managing men and things, his knowledge and experience were at the disposal of these institutions and these new co-workers, whose numbers seemed to grow from day to day. For four years he was the chief prop of the Bombay Swadeshi League and he gathered round himself a band of ardent followers, who simply loved to do his bidding. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's All-India Swadeshi League when it was shifted to Bombay claimed him as its vice-president and the cause of Swadeshi knew no more ardent, no more enthusiastic protagonist.

During Civil Disobedience Movement

Few are probably aware that he associated himself with the cause of the Harijans too and that in the early days, the plans for the energetic propaganda carried on by the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Gandhi Seva Sena for the Harijan cause were drawn up and put into final shape in Naoroji's office. When legal aid had to be secured for the defence of some unfriended communists during the Meerut trial it was Jal Naoroji again who espoused their cause and started a fund in their aid. Of Jalbhai's services during the second Civil Disobedience movement others are more competent to speak than myself. I can only say this that few could have contributed so much to its glory, while staying outside the prison bars, as Jalbhai did. The firtnight that he 'did' in jail was indeed too inadequate an appreciation of his contribution to the campaign! It is not the length and the extent of one's contact with a comrade that counts but its intensity, and that is why Jal Naoroji's being snatched away from life seems to one who knew him only for comparatively a short span of time, as a personal loss. No co-worker could be so helpful, so considerate, so affectionate, as Jal Naoroji was; and the visits to his rooms will remain one of the pleasantest memories in my life. That my experience was not unique will be borne out by the testimony of those scores of comrades Jal Naoroji attracted to himself during those eventful years of 1930 to 1934. In the words of a recent writer, I can say of Jal Naoroji, "when I consider both the wisdom and the nobility of the man. I find it beyond my power not to have him in mind and, having him in mind not to praise him". Jal Naoroji, had great friends, he had immense interest in men and affairs and he lived a full though not a long life. He may be happier where he now is, but we his comrades and co-workers feel lonely, because of his passing away selfishlessly, perhaps, unselfishlessly too in so far as we feel that the nation has been deprived, prematurely, of a servant with a generous heart, broad outlook and a truly cultured mind.

TRANSPORT IN INDIA

Use Of Gas-Driven Lorries

By D. L. Deshpande M.Sc. Eng. (Manch).

The application of the Gas Engine which is of great interest and industrial importance is that of driving the engines of motor lorries on gas which is produced in small size suction containers using charcoal, peat, maize cobs, coconut shells, refuse wood blocks, coke, etc., as fuel. As early as 1922 Messrs. Thorny Croft built a number of such lorries and later the Compound Gas Producer Company of Reading developed and manufactured a different type of producer called Smith's producer using waste vegetable substances as fuel. These plants are operating with success in several countries where unskilled labour is cheap and waste substances plentiful. In England on account of insufficiency of suitable cheap fuel and high cost of labour, gas driven lorries did not find much favour. In countries like Germany, Italy, France, and Holland, however, where the conditions are suitable, these lorries are very popular. In fact a large amount of credit goes to their respective Governments for encouraging this industry with a view to make their countries as independent as possible on the import of petrol, with the result that a number of vehicles which use charcoal or coke as fuel instead of petrol are seen to-day on the continental roads. Considerable head-way has been made in this direction especially in the last two years.

Suitable To India

The equipment essentially consists of gas producer plant a cleaner and a mixer, the engine remaining the same as petrol driven machine. This type of plant, is ideally suited to India where we are entirely dependent upon the import of petrol from foreign countries while good charcoal is available in large quantity every where. Although certain attempts have been made in this direction in India, the plants in most cases being a copy of a foreign article with very minor changes. One can easily imagine the results of such methods of manufacture without understanding the basic principles. Important details are either lost sight of or totally neglected, consequently the plants did not meet the success expected from them.

Made In India

A firm of Baroda have done considerable amount of initial experimentation and have now placed on the market a plant which is not only trouble-free but gives a very efficient performance all-round They imported in the first instance, two plants reported to be very successful on the continent and their road lorries were fitted with them. The experience however was unfortunately not satisfactory. The Generators, Filters, Mixers etc., had to be cleaned every morning before starting and this ritual had to be performed most scrupulously in order to obtain anything like a satisfactory performance. The attitude of the average driver towards this necessary daily routine can be well imagined and the sooner this abomination is removed the better for him. Later it was found that the valves had to be changed within a couple of months as they had completely burnt out doing considerable damage to the valve seats. The wear and tear of the engine parts on the whole was much more severe. The mechanical efficiency dropped down and there was considerable loss of pulling power necessitating changing of gears even on a small up-grade. These are the common defects of such equipment and the manufacturers have to face these facts before a reasonable success can be claimed for them. The Baroda firm... instead of haphazardly copying a plant designed for conditions very different from ours have boldly tackled the problems arising out of the performance of such plants.

Varying Requirements

Fitting a plant to any vehicle without taking into consideration the mechanical details of individual makes of cars is like prescribing one medicine for all cures. A motor car engine is essentially designed for using petrol as fuel and it is common knowledge that the engine responds differently even to different grades of petrol. The efficiency therefore cannot be the same if another fuel with vastly different characteristics is used. The compression ratio required for gas as fuel is much higher than for petrol. In practice, not only does the latter vary from one make to another but also from year to year of the same make. For example the compression ratios of Ford, and Morris cars are not the same nor are they for two different models of the same make. It will therefore be appreciated that the same conversion plant will not work equally efficiently for all cars as there could be considerable loss of power and adjustments would be necessary if optimum efficiency is to be obtained from the conversion.

Maximum Efficiency

The ideal maximum efficiency of a gas producer is increased from 70 per cent. to 100 per cent. by the introduction of steam into the system. Most of the gas producers in the market do not take into consideration that the amount of steam necessary for the purpose depends on the consumption of gas. The amount of water going into the hearth is adjusted by a drip cock to the maximum requirement—a condition which is not reached at all times of the working. The admission of water must therefore have a definite relation to the out-put of gas.

Secondly, it is found from experience that the gas admission valve gets thoroughly choked up even after a day's working with the result that the efficiency of the machine is seriously affected.

The third point which deserves mention here is that on most conversion plants a hand blower is fitted to start the gas producer. The average driver is accustomed to start the engine by merely pressing the button of the self-starter and naturally the climax of his disgust reaches when he has to go on operating the hand blower for 5 to 10 mts., in addition to the preliminary cleaning, charging etc.

The last and the most important point which must not be lost

(Continued on page 13, col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A FRANCO-BRITISH KHALIFA?

A Paris report is responsible for the suggestion that French and British Colonial authorities are considering the desirability of setting up a Khalifa for the Muslim world and that King Faruk is most probably to be nominated for this honour. We will not be surprised if this report is found to be based on some truth. These Imperialist Powers need a check to two different but growing dangers that are threatening them. The one is the advance of International Fascism—Mussolini it will be remembered has already conferred upon himself the title of "Sword of Islam" and Britain and Germany have entered upon an economic war in the near East—and the other is the rising passion for freedom among the Muslims of the British and French Empires with consequent conflicts and struggles. These Powers thus would kill two birds with one stone. And that stone would be the Khalifa, a nominee not of the Muslim world but of themselves. The Muslim world, however, is now far too disillusioned to be taken in. At least we hope so.

CHINA FUND DAYS

The Congress President has issued an appeal for funds for the Chinese Ambulance that India decided to send to China and in this connection he has also announced that he has fixed July 7, 8 and 9 as China Fund Days on which collections will be made all over India. As the President points out: "The Ambulance together with the Medical Staff will be a living emblem of India's sympathy and good-will to the great Chinese people in the darkest hour in their history' We heartily endorse the President's appeal. If there is any meaning in the Nations sympathy for China—and we know that there is—then the amount asked for by the President can be subscribed three times over during those three days. And it must be so subscribed because the mission, if it is to do real substantial service, must be kept at work for at least a year. The required amount must be forthcoming early in July because, let us note, the offer has been accepted and India's honour demands that the Mission should start as early as possible—and very fully equipped.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

Presiding over the Ramnad District Political Conference, Mr. S. Satyamurti made certain remarks about electorates which sound plausible but are somewhat inconsistent with the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award and also side-track the main question as to how his desire to abolish communal electorates is to be fulfilled. He said: "I make bold to claim that if separate electorates are abolished and even the number of seats provided for in the Communal Award for the communities are preserved, not even the Government of India Act of 1935 can prevent our achieving 'purna swaraj' in India. Therefore I believe that the obstacle before us in our attempt to achieve 'purna swaraj' is no longer the British Government or the British bayonets, but the perpetuation and the continuation of separate communal electorates. They must go. I think the Indian National Congress must concentrate its next fight on the abolition of separate electorates at the earliest possible moment."

AGAINST CONGRESS PLEDGE

Everyone admits that communal electorates are bad. The very communities that now stick to them have often stated that they would be happy to be in a position to forego them. But the real question is how these communities should be persuaded to forego them. If Mr. Satyamurti suggests that the Congress should agitate and end the communal electorates irrespective of the wishes of the communities concerned, the suggestion is positively opposed to the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award. Separate electorates for Muslims, as for some other communities, form the main feature of the Award and the Congress is pledged not to alter the latter except with the approval of the communities concerned. It is unthinkable to coerce them into accepting joint electorates in violation of the Congress pledge.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

With a view to check reckless speculation the Government of Bombay have sanctioned new rules, with some alterations, based on the draft submitted by the Share and Stock Brokers' Association. There are many important changes and one of them requires sub-brokers to deposit Rs. 5,000. This move is made with a view to reduce unhealthy business on the Exchange, but brokers have authority to share brokerage with any number of authorised and unauthorised clerks. There is no restriction on the number of clerks and sub-brokers that may be employed and those who are in the good books of members of the Exchange will be able to share brokerage on the business introduced by them. Thus the idea of enlisting sub-brokers through a deposit of Rs. 5,000 will be defeated to some extent. This will be seen from the number of new sub-brokers who get themselves registered.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

No one has discovered a sure cure for laziness.

It is dead easy to find trouble and to make excuses.

Some men are so fixed that they have no use for a moving van.

If fortune's wheel doesn't revolve to suit you, pump up the tire.

The wise worm doesn't crawl out until after the early bird has eaten his breakfast.

The man who can extract olive oil from cotton seed should be able to gather figs from thistles.

作作文一作作

WITHOUT COMMENT

Mr. Elvin, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, said the history of India meant robbery, jobbery and snobbery to the British people.

—From Proceedings of the Kingsway Hall Meeting.

* * * *

"The British and French Governments had made it clear to Japan that they regarded any occupation of Hai-Nan Island by the Japanese forces as calculated to give rise to undesirable complications."

—Reuter.

But suppose Japan threatens to extend the conflict?

* * * *

Apropos of Barcelona's threat to bomb Italian cities, the British Government have informed it of their views which will, it is held, "act as a deterrent."

We have no doubt. The British Government must have made clear that, in the interest of European appeasement, realism, Britain and France might actually co-operate with Italy in bombing the Republic out of existance.

* * * *

Meanwhile, two more British merchantmen have been bombed and sunk by the "Nationalists."

If pressed, Mr. Chamberlain will send notes of protest against this inhumanity—to both sides.

* * *

The Secretary of the U.P. Provincial Muslim League as reported by Anglo-India to have declared recently that "while the Congress would be content with a certain measure of internal autonomy under the British Crown, the Muslim League aspired to oust British Imperialism from India, according to him, now represented by the Congress."

And when we read the list of all-India Muslim League leaders we are convinced that the Secretary truly embodies the spirit of the Muslim League.

* * *

CORPORATION AGREE TO NAME ESPLANADE ROAD AFTER GANDHIJI

But Fail To Arrive At Conclusion On Whether It Should Be Whole Or Part Of Road

—Headlines.

That is to say, they failed to arrive at conclusion on whether they are whole or part patriots.

* * *

By the way a correspondent asks if the Mayor drafted a cable of congratulations on behalf of India on the next birthday of Lord Willingdon.

The answer pending definite inquiries is in the affirmative.

* * * *

As to the other question regarding Mayoral congratulations to Mr. Garret (Indian Civil Service, Bombay) on his appointment as Governor of Sind, we apologise to the public of Bombay that no message should have been sent to him. It was pure inadvertence.

It will, however, be made good by the Mayor sending Bombay's congratulations to the Commander-in-Chief on winning recently a local Polo tournament at Simla.

* * * *

What? We don't know what we are talking about? Possibly possibly.

Nor does our Mayor either, at least we hope he doesn't.

* * * *

To-day's Real Sensation

"On the platform at (Pandit Jawaharlal's) Kingsway Hall (meeting) were seated the Indian High Commissioner, Sir Feroz Khan Noon, and Sir Abdul Qadir."

—Reuter.

* * * *

Simian Civil Servants!

—Anglo-India.

Apologise, apologise!

* * * *

The motorist was in conference with his solicitor.

"While you were driving up the road, did anything happen to arouse your curiosity?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes," replied the client, "the front wheel broke in half"!

India's Fight For Freedom

Not Yet Over

Bombay Premier's Reply To Simla Address

SIMLA, June 28.

"TO-DAY I AM WITH YOU AS THE PREMIER OF BOMBAY, TO-MORROW, I MAY BE IN PRISON.

"THE CONGRESS HAS FORMED MINISTRIES IN SEVEN OR EIGHT PROVINCES. IT MAY HAVE MINISTRIES IN ALL THE ELEVEN PROVINCES.

Fight To Continue

"THAT DOES NOT MEAN OUR GOAL HAS BEEN ACHIEVED. THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE HAS STILL TO BE CARRIED ON."

Thus declared Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, in reply to a joint address of welcome presented to the three Congress Ministers (Mr. Kher, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla), who have arrived in Simla to-day, by the Simla Congress Committee at the Dyanand Anglo-Vedic School Hall, with Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Congress Party and of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly, in the Chair.

THE ADDRESS

Dr. N. B. Varma read out the address, in the course of which he contrasted the activities and achievements of the Congress Ministries with those of the Punjab Ministry. He stated that while the sun shone on eight Provinces, political darkness prevailed in the Punjab.

SOLUTION FOR ILLS

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education, Bihar, who was the first to reply the address, said that the Congress Ministries had not been able to achieve much, but they were trying to do whatever little that was possible under the existing circumstances.

Dr. Mahmud added that they were in office under the orders of the Congress and they would leave it any day the Congress ordered them to do so.

He asked the audience to work the Congress programmes, such as Mass Contact, Charka, removal of illiteracy, etc., and to popularise the Congress principles. That is the solution for all their ills.

THREE ESSENTIALS

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, the Central Provinces Education Minister, followed in the same strain and observed that language, culture and religion, which constituted three essentials of Nationality, should be protected for the regeneration of the Indian Nation.

The Congress Ministers were taken in a procession through the City, and Lower Bazar, through which the procession passed, was decorated with Congress flags, buntings, flowers and plants.—United Press.

WARDHA SCHEME OF EDUCATION

SIMLA, June 28.

The committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education appointed to consider the Wardha scheme of education met to-day.

The committee was appointed by the Board in January to examine the scheme in the light of the Abbot-Wood report and the reports of the educational committees appointed by certain provincial Governments. Mr. Kher, Premier of Bombay, is the Chairman of the Committee.

The members of the Committee include Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. R. S. Shukla, Education Ministers of Bihar and the Central Provinces respectively, Lady Grigg, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. Parkinson, Educational Commissioner of the Government of India, Mr. Satham, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Mr. Armstrong, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Mr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamia-Milia Islamia, Delhi, Mr. Fazal Mahomed Khan, Technical and Vocational Education Commissioner, H. E. H. Nizam's Government.—United Press.

SIMLA'S RECEPTION TO KHER & MAHMUD

SIMLA, June 28.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister of Bihar, were given a tremendous ovation by local Congressmen headed by Dr. Verma at the motor stand, Simla, on their arrival this morning in connection with the meeting of the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

The Hon. Mr. R. S. Shukla, Education Minister of the Central Provinces, is expected to arrive here to-day in the same connection.

The Ministers will be given a reception and taken in procession by the local Congressmen this afternoon.—United Press.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Marble & Helen Jacobs—Wills Moody And Sperling To Fight For Women's Singles Title

LONDON, June 28.

At Wimbledon the weather was blustery and cloudy.

In quarter-final (Women's Singles) Wills Moody beat Stammers (6-2) (6-1). Moody outclassed Stammers in a mediocre match.

Marble beat Mathieu (6-2) (6-3) despite wind.

MEN'S DOUBLES

In Men's Doubles (Second Round) Hecht and Menzel beat Collins and McPhail (Scotland) (9-7) (6-1) (6-3). In the third round Budge and Mako beat Borotra and Brugnon (6-3) (6-4) (7-5).

The Frenchmen were fine in the first set.

Women's Semi-finals will be between Marble and Jacobs and Wills Moody and Sperling.

Jacobs, unseeded player, beating third seeded Jedzerejowska (6-2) (6-3) in long rallied lifeless baseline battle and Sperling beating Mistress Fabyan (America) (4-6) (6-4) (6-4) in a thrilling contest. The Dame made a magnificent recovery after losing the first set. She was (1-4) in the second set, but won 5 games in a row. She trailed (0-2) in the third round but retrieving everything in a great battle of wits, forced the American into errors.

In the third round (Men's Doubles) Brugnon and Thelma Coyne beat Austin and Harwick (6-0) (6-3).

Austin had never a glimpse of his true form.

Hankel and Metaxa beat Filby and Shayes (6-3) (6-2) (5-7) (6-2).

The Germans were combining beautifully.—Reuter.

Second Test At Lords Ends In Draw

COMPTON (NOT OUT 76) SAVES MATCH FOR HOME SIDE

Bradman's 14th Century Against England

England (1st Innings)	.....	*494*
Australia (1st Innings)	.....	*422*
England (2nd Innings)	*for 8 wkts (declared)* ...	*242*
Australia (2nd Innings)	*for 6 wkts. at close* ...	*204*

Despite a faint chance of Australia's snatching away victory, at one stage, the Second Test Match, at Lords, concluded in a draw on Tuesday evening.

Impossible Task

Hammond declared the English Innings closed at 242 for 8 wickets, leaving Australia to make 314 runs to win, which could not have been possible in the time at their disposal especially when at the height of the crisis, Young Compton (76 not out) rose to the occasion and ably assisted by Wellard, did for England what O'Reilly did for Australia.

BRADMAN'S PERFECT INNINGS

Bradman, who carried his bat for an unbeaten 102, played a perfect and safe innings on Tuesday. This is Bradman's 14th century against England.

HASSETT'S 1,000

Hassett, with his 42, completed his 1,000 runs of the season.

LONDON, June 28.

A slackening of interest is apparent at Lords, due to the cool and unsettled weather or the probability of a draw. The Australians are always puzzled by this last day apathy. Plenty of fun is likely and there is an outside chance of a good finish. The latest weather report says that despite a cloudy sky, the rain threat has lessened and there is a chance of a fine day. The wicket's dampness is confined to the surface.

The weather was unpromising, yet 10,000 were present at the start. The wicket appeared still damp. O'Reilly and McCormick opened the Australian attack on Tuesday morning O'Reilly bowled with a field of several men close. Verity, facing him, played a maiden over and then Edrich, facing McCormick, at the other end, scooped his fifth ball into McCabe's hands at square-leg (43/3/10).

HAMMOND TO REST.

Hammond, on account of his injured leg muscle will be resting for a couple matches after the Test.

Paynter joined Verity and with two well-timed glances to the boundary off O'Reilly sent up 50 of the innings, when it had lasted for 65 minutes. Paynter contributed 24 to this 50. Fourth wicket added 21 runs, when Verity mistimed McCormick and was bowled legstump (64/4/11).

HAMMOND OUT FOR 2.

Hammond was the next man in but was out when he scored only 2 runs. Waite substituting for Chipperfield in the field holding a catch off McCabe (76/5/2).

100 UP.

The sixth wicket consisting of Paynter and Compton, adding 66 runs, sent up 100 of the innings. Compton was in his best form on Tuesday, his play being distinguished by smashing drives. He drove McCabe twice in succession to the boundary.

PAYNTER RUN OUT.

At 128 Paynter lost his wicket in attempting a second run. He was run out thanks to a good return by Fleetwood-Smith (128/6). Paynter's was a grand innings lasting for 95 minutes and his 43 included 7 fours.

When lunch was taken Compton and Ames were together with 29 and 6 respectively and England had made 142 for 6 wickets.

The crowd numbered 15,000 when Compton and Ames resumed England's innings after lunch. O'Reilly dismissed Ames on the very second ball. Ames, playing forward, edged the ball giving a catch to McCabe in the second slip (142/7/6).

AMES INJURES FINGER.

Ames rushed to the hospital to get his fingers X-rayed. He had received a nasty crack on the hand before lunch off a delivery from McCormick.

Wellard joined Compton and the crowd cheered the latter, as he hit two magnificent boundaries, and then admired the skill with which O'Reilly tied up the batsmen.

COMPTON'S 50.

Compton, however, went for McCormick, hooking him to the boundary twice in one over and then facing O'Reilly he pulled him to the boundary, thus reaching his individual 50 in 82 minutes. Compton had 10 fours in this score.

200 UP.

The pair sent up 200 of the innings. The wicket was now getting easier.

COMPTON'S SOUND BATTING.

Compton continued batting soundly while Wellard too opened out, repeatedly sending the ball to the boundary. Hitting a four and a six successively off McCabe, Wellard sent up 200 and then he scored two more successive fours off the same bowler. At this stage McCabe took the new ball and almost immediately captured a wicket, Wellard succumbing to a Yorker (216/38). Wellard's 38 occupied him for 42 minutes. The eigth wicket had added 74 runs.

INNINGS DECLARED.

Wright joined Compton and the pair put on 26 runs, when England declared the innings at 242, Compton and Wright remaining not out with 76 and 10 respectively. Compton's was a grand innings in the circumstances, which lasting 125 minutes, was marked by hooks and drives and included 14 fours.

Hardstaff is substituting for Ames, Paynter keeping the wicket.

With Hammond having damaged his leg and Ames in the hospital getting his damaged finger X-rayed, England had enough of trouble at the last stage. To make matters worse, Australia, at one time, looked like having a faint chance of snatching away the victory, but at the height of the crisis, young Compton batted gloriously, and helped by Wellard, who hit 1 six and 6 fours, did for England what O'Reilly did for Australia, and appeared to have saved the game. Ames's injury was probably the cause of Hammond's delayed declaration as he has not another experienced wicket-keeper in his side. The X-ray examination revealed a fracture of the bone of Ames' little finger of the left hand.

AUSTRALIA'S SECOND VENTURE.

Australia, opening their second innings with Fingleton and Brown, made a bad start losing the first wicket at 8. Hammond, at first slip, brought off a neat catch to dismiss Fingleton, Wellard accounting for the wicket (8/1/4).

BRADMAN IN.

Bradman joined Brown and steadily piled up the score, sending up 50.

BRADMAN'S BEATS RECORD.

When 18, Bradman beat Hobbs' record of 3,636 runs in England-Australia tests.

BROWN OUT FOR 10.

After nearly half an hour's steady batting Brown reached his individual 10 and then Verity bowled him clean round his legs (71/2/10). Brown looked baffled and did not know how it happened.

McCabe joined Bradman and saw his captain hoist his own 50 in 60 minutes. Bradman had 7 fours in this score.

Ames fears he may not play for a month.

At 3 McCabe was missed by Wright in the gully, Farnes being the bowler to suffer. Verity's accuracy was tying down the batsmen. McCabe gave another chance off Verity but Hutton this time made no mistake (11/3/21).

Hassett joined Bradman.

HASSETT'S BRILLIANT DRIVING.

At 42 Hassett was bowled by Wright (175/4/42). Hassett was bowled round his legs. His innings, which lasted for 40 minutes, was marked by brilliant driving. He outpaced even Bradman, who was himself scoring at the rate of a run a minute. Hammond changed his bowling frequently.

Badcock, next man in, again failed with the bat, giving a catch to Wright in the second slip off Edrich before he had cracked his duck (180/5/0).

Barnett helped his captain to send up the sides 200, but 4 runs later Barnett wildly slashed a ball, from Edrich, which was outside the off stump and gave an easy catch to Paynter (204/6).

The match closed at this stage. Bradman remaining not out with 102 and Australia having made 204 for the loss of 6 wickets.

Farnes had Hassett nearly run out from mid-off before he had scored and when Hassett was 9, he was also dropped by Edrich at fine leg off Verity.

Bradman played a perfect and safe innings and showed complete command over the bowlers except Verity's spinners. Verity's duel with Bradman kept the game interesting. This was Bradman's 14th century against England. Hassett completed his 1,000 of the season. The lessons of the match are similar to those learned at Trent Bridge: neither side has bowlers, who could finish off a match in 4 days on a good wicket.

SCORES.

England (1st Innings)	494
Australia (1st Innings)	422

ENGLAND (2nd Innings).

Barnett, c McCabe, b McCormick	12
Hutton, c McCormick, b O'Reilly	5
Verity, b McCormick	11
Edrich, c McCabe, b McCormick	10
Paynter (run out)	43
Hammond, c (substitute), b McCabe	2
Compton (not out)	76
Ames, c McCabe, b O'Reilly ...	6
Wellard, b McCabe	33
Wright (not out)	10
Extras	29
Total (for 8 wickets) declared	242

FALL OF WICKETS.

1 for 25; 2 for 28; 3 for 43; 4 for 64; 5 for 76; 6 for 128; 7 for 142 and 8 for 216.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCormick	24	5	72	3
O'Reilly	20	10	53	2
McCabe	12	1	58	2
Fleetwood-Smith	7	1	30	0

AUSTRALIA (2nd Innings).

Fingleton, c Hammond, b Wellard	4
Brown, b Verity	10
Bradman, (not out)	102
McCabe, c Hutton, b Verity ..	21
Hassett, b Wright	42
Badcock, c Wright, b Edrich	0
Barnett, c Paynter, b Edrich	14
Extras	11
Total (for 6 wickets) at close	204

FALL OF WICKETS.

1 for 8; 2 for 71; 3 for 111; 4 for 175; 5 for 180 and 6 for 204.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	13	3	51	0
Wellard	9	1	30	1
Verity	13	5	29	2
Wright	8	0	56	1
Edrich	5.2	0	27	2

Curfew Order In Jerusalem

Measure Against Continuation Of Strike

JERUSALEM, June 27.

A twenty-four hour Curfew Order has been imposed on the Muslim town Tulkarm because shop-keepers and inhabitants insisted on continuing the strike in sympathy with the Arabs of Alexandretta.—Reuter.

REGISTRATION OF JEWISH PROPERTY

British Jews In Germany Exempted

LONDON, June 27.

Jews of British nationality won't be forced to register their property providing they are domiciled abroad. Communicating the information to the British Government, the German Government states the authorities would refrain from enforcing the registration procedure decreed on April 2 against British Jews domiciled abroad unless it was a question of an emigre of former German nationality. Should a question of utilising registered Jewish property within the scope of German economy arise, each particular case would be examined regarding whether rights of English nationals guaranteed in the Anglo-German Treaty of Commerce 1924 are observed.—Reuter.

CHINESE MUSLIM MISSION IN INDIA

Delegation Arrives To Study Educational Systems

His Eminence Noor Mahomed Ta Poo-Sung Principal of Islamic Normal School Shanghai and Mahomed Ibrahim Shah Kon Shen Director of Chinese Mission in Al Azhar University, Cairo have arrived here to study the educational system of Muslim institutions in India and to cultivate relation with the inhabitants of the sister country. They intend to make an all India tour visiting different educational and intellectual centres of the Moslems and other communities. The Moslems in China are backward and it is with a view to introduce the latest reforms in the educational system of Moslem China that the deputation has come to India.

HORE-BELISHA TO MAKE STATEMENT

LONDON, June 28.

When the motion for the establishment of a Select Committee will be taken up on Thursday to enquire into Mr. Sandys allegation Mr. Hore-Belisha will make a statement regarding his own position. It is understood Mr. Sandys' letter to Mr. Hore-Belisha, wherein secret information was given, was considered by the Army Council and subsequently the whole matter was laid before the Prime Minister, who it is gathered viewed the leakage of information of this character with concern, as it was gravely prejudicial to the welfare of the State. The Prime Minister approved of the action being taken to trace the source of the leakage.

It is learned the Army Council is also considering whether Court Martial proceedings should be taken with regard to the matter, as it is understood information disclosed was absolutely vital to the safety of the State.—Reuter.

M. P. Threatened Under Secrets Act

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RAISED IN COMMONS

Premier Agrees To Allot Day For Debate On Issue

LONDON, June 27.

An implied threat to use powers of interrogation under the Official Secrets Act against a member of the House of Commons unless he revealed the sources of secret information concerning anti-aircraft guns was raised in the Commons by Mr. Sandys, who asked for the Speaker's guidance.

A Threat

Mr. Sandys alleged that after sending Mr. Hore-Belisha certain information Sir Donald Somervell asked for the source of information adding that refusal to disclose the source might be punishable with imprisonment up to two years.

Sir Donald Somervell declared that he never considered using powers of the Secrets Act against Mr. Sandys.

M. P.'s And Secrets Act

The Speaker having declared that it was most important that the position of members under the Secrets Act should be made clear, Mr. Sandys moved for the appointment of a Select Committee and the Prime Minister promised to arrange time for the debate.—Reuter.

VITAL QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

An important constitutional question relating to the privileges of the Members of Parliament in relation to action under the Official Secrets Act was raised in the House of Commons this afternoon and as a result a motion has been tabled in the following terms:—

"That a select committee of the House be appointed to inquire into the substance of the statement made on June 27 by the member for Norwood and the action of the Minister concerned and generally the question of the applicability of the Official Secrets Act to members of these Houses in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties."

INTERVIEW WITH SOMERVELL

The matter at issue was explained in two statements by the Member for Norwood, Mr. Duncan Sandys, and the Attorney-General, Sir Donald Somervell, and after listening to them the Speaker said that he was convinced of the importance of the issues they raised as to the position of the Members of the House in relation to the Official Secrets Act. At any time the question of their privileges might be raised and it seemed to him that their position should be made as clear as might be as soon as possible.

DAY FOR DEBATE

The Leader of the Opposition having asked the Prime Minister to accord time for the discussion of the above motion, Mr. Chamberlain said Government's Parliamentary programme for the rest of the session was already very full, but in view of the terms in which the Speaker had stressed the importance of the matter, he thought it was quite clear that time would have to be given for the resolution which would have the effect of clarifying the whole position.

REQUEST FOR GUIDANCE.

Mr. Sandy's request to the Speaker in the House, this afternoon, for guidance on the question followed an interview he had had with Sir Donald Somervell at the latter's request. He had forwarded to the War Secretary the draft of the question he proposed to put on the order paper, the contents of which he was later informed by the Attorney-General were held by the War Office to indicate disclosure of secret information. The purpose of the interview, according to the Attorney-General's statement this afternoon, was to inform Mr. Sandys, who was thought to be unaware of the breach of the Official Secrets Act involved, and to put the legal position before him and to ask him if he were prepared to assist in tracing the disclosure by revealing the sources of his information.

A THREAT?

According to Mr. Sandy's statement, it appears he considered Sir Donald Somervell's request as a threat of proceeding under the Act. In a subsequent interview and by an exchange of letters the Attorney-General indicated that there had been a misapprehension and there was no intention of enforcing against the member for Norwood the powers of interrogation under the Official Secrets Act.

Mr. Sandys decided, however, to raise the matter in the House as the question concerned not merely himself but equally all the Members of Parliament and it was desirable that the position be clarified without delay.—B.O.W.

GOVT. TO SET UP SELECT COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 28.

The Premier announced in the House of Commons that the Government would set up a Select Committee to enquire into the matter of the Official Secrets Act and the members of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

War Office Appoints Court Of Inquiry

LONDON, June 28.

The War Office has announced that a Court of Enquiry is immediately assembling to enquire into the circumstances wherein official secret was disclosed to a member of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

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B. P. C. C. Responds To Cawnpore Appeal

TOKEN GRANT MADE TO STRIKE FUND

Forward Trading And Unitary Control Looms Large

A grant of Rs. 100 towards the relief of the Cawnpore Textile workers who are on strike was made by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting on Tuesday as a token of its sympathy with the cause of the workers. The Committee also appeals to the citizens of Bombay to contribute liberally to the Cawnpore Strike Fund.

After prolonged discussion, the Committee also passed a resolution requesting the Government of Bombay to keep in mind the interests of the smaller interests, in any legislation that they might enact regarding forward trading.

A resolution mourning the sad and untimely death of Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji, was passed, all members standing.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the President was in the Chair.

TRIBUTE TO JAL NAOROJI

After the minutes were read and approved, the Chairman moved the following resolution:—

"The B.P.C.C. deeply mourns the sad and untimely death of Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji, who passed away on Sunday night after a prolonged illness. The late Mr. Naoroji was a great friend if the Congress throughout his life and rendered numerous services to the cause of our freedom in his usual unassuming manner. He had a passion for Swadeshi for the propagation of which he had made a notable contribution. His death has removed from our midst an industrialist of great originality and exceptional ability. The B.P.C.C. sends its heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family."

The resolution was passed, all the members standing.

THAT SUM OF RS. 100.

Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji moved that the quarterly statement of accounts be recorded.

Mr. I. S. Patel referred to an item on the receipt side, general relief—Rs. 100 and wanted to know what this item was, and why it had been put under that head.

Mr. S. K. Patil explained that when a certain man took opium and attempted to commit suicide and the news was published in the newspapers Sir Prabhashankar Pattani had sent Rs. 100 to the General Secretary to help him and such other cases. Rs. 82 had been paid to him out of this amount. He had stayed for four months in one of the Congress-owned buildings and not paid the rent.

The accounts were approved.

On the motion of Mr. S. K. Patil the Committee agreed to refer the question of formation of Taluka Congress Committees for Saitan Chowki and Parbhadevi to the Dadar District Congress Committee to decide upon the boundaries of the talukas.

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved that a further grant of Rs. 250 be made to meet the expenses of the Labour Sub-Committee which ran a labour centre in the labour area. He said that originally a grant of Rs. 250 had been made. It could not be stated at present whether the labour centre should continue or not. He, however, suggested that the Secretaries of the Labour Committee should submit a detailed report of their activities so that the B.P.C.C. might decide as to its future.

The motion was agreed to.

RELIEF TO CAWNPORE LABOUR

Mr. Patil then referred to the letter of the Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee regarding Cawnpore Labour strike. He said that to-day was the 44th day of this strike. The strike had been supported by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and the Government resolution on the Labour Inquiry Committee's Report also favoured the strikers. He, therefore, urged the Committee to accept the following resolution:—

"The B.P.C.C. has watched with great admiration the peaceful and non-violent struggle which the Cawnpore workers have been carrying on for the last six weeks against the recalcitrant attitude of the millowners there.

"The Committee endorses the appeal made by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee for help to the 40,000 workers who have been heroically fighting against great odds. As a token of their sympathy the Committee makes a grant of Rs. 100 towards the Strike Fund which is being collected by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee. The Committee earnestly appeals to the citizens of Bombay to contribute liberally to the Strike Fund."

DONATIONS ON SPOT

Mr. M. R. Masani warmly supported the resolution and suggested that the B.P.C.C. should organise collection for the fund.

Mr. Kashiprasad Singh supporting the motion announced a donation of Rs. 5 for the fund and hoped that other members would also contribute liberally.

The resolution was passed, and the following members announced their intention to contribute:—

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai Rs. 51; Sjt. Bhawanji Khimji Rs. 25; Sjt. Mulraj Karsandas Rs. 11; Sjt. Soonderdas Morarji Rs. 11; Sjt. S. K. Patil Rs. 11; and Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi Rs. 5.

FLOGGING IN BIJAPUR JAIL

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar moved a resolution condemning the action of the Jail authorities of the Bijapur Jail in resorting to the corporal punishment of flogging one of the political prisoners and calling upon the Congress Ministry to institute immediate and thorough enquiry into the matter. He was surprised that such an incident raji attracted to himself during should have happened under the Congress regime.

Mr. S. K. Patil explained that a resolution of this type could not be passed at this stage as the matter was 'sub-judice'. Passing of this resolution would neither do any service to the political prisoner concerned nor to the Congress Government. It was a known fact that the Minister-in-Charge had taken prompt action and the result of the Inquiry Committee would be known within a few days.

Mr. Mahadeshwar withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Mahadeshwar then moved a resolution requesting the Bombay Congress Ministry to forthwith release the Sholapur and other political prisoners. He said that it was surprising that the Congress Ministry should have allowed political prisoners to be arrested. He said that they had already served three months' imprisonment. He suggested that the Bombay Ministry should follow the example of the Madras Ministry which had released Mr. Batliwala.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai enquired of the mover as to what offence these persons were convicted of. The mover said that he did not know, and Mr. Desai said that it was surprising that a resolution of this nature should be brought forward without the mover knowing the facts of the case.

Mr. K. F. Nariman stated that the facts of the case were that these persons disobeyed orders under Section 144 and took out a procession on the Political Prisoners Day. They were of course convicted for a political offence.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved an amendment that the question of these prisoners be referred to a sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. P. R. Lele and Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar. The Committee is to find out whether the persons referred to were Political Prisoners or not if necessary approach the Ministry in this connection.

THEIR CRIME.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thought that it would be ridiculous to refer the matter to a sub-Committee. The Committee should either accept the resolution as it is or throw it out. Several Congress Committees of Maharashtra had passed Resolutions asking for the release of these prisoners. It was the Congress which had called for the observance of the Political Prisoners Day and certain officials in Sholapur took it into their heads to issue an order under Section 144. What the Labour leaders had done was to disobey that order. So there was nothing to be enquired into at all.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar accepted Mr. Patil's amendment which was passed by the Committee.

The resolution as amended was passed.

SWADESHI CERTIFICATES

Mr. I. S. Patel moved a resolution that the B.P.C.C. should withdraw all certificates and recognitions that it gave to certain firms or companies which were not Swadeshi during the C. D. movement, as these were being used by these companies which were not strictly Swadeshi to describe themselves as Swadeshi.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai made a statement that he had gone through the records and no such certifying committee existed in those days. There was an 'ad hoc' committee for picketing and this picketing was withdrawn on certain conditions. Hence the latest Working Committee resolution stood.

FORWARD TRADING.

Mr. Manibhai Sheth moved a resolution to the effect that the B. P. C. C. recommends to the Bombay Government that while enacting any piece of legislation in regard to forward trading in the city they should keep in mind the interests of the small Associations. They also should give protection to those concerns which have proved their usefulness.

Mr. Manibhai Sheth said that the reason for bringing forward a resolution of this type was the recent letter of the Government regarding Forward Trading. The intentions of the Government was to control Forward Trading and speculation and thus help the agriculturists as also merchants. But certain Associations holding vested interests propagate so-called "Unitary control" and broadcast that thereby the unsatisfactory position of the forwards markets would be removed. Unitary control would give monopoly for Forward Trading to one Association, which would result in frustrating the intentions of Government. If Unitary control were to come into force thousands of small traders would have to get out of business. Government should check speculation but the remedy did not lie in giving monopoly. The satisfactory position of the forward markets was not due to absence of Unitary control, but due to difference of the previous Government towards small traders and their organisation.

PROTECT SMALL TRADERS.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji seconded the resolution. He said that it was a known fact among merchants that the Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay was contemplating some sort of an amalgamation with a view to bring about Unitary control. As a matter of fact he had sent round circular letters hinting at the subject. Being loyalist Congressmen, he understood that he and others of his ilk had to support the Congress Government in whatever it did. But men like him were between the devil and deep sea. Accepting Unreserved Unitary Control would mean complete wiping out of existence of smaller traders. He suggested that in any legislation that might be brought forward no injustice should be done to the smaller Associations.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy said that it was not for the Congress to approve of any Forward business, which was nothing less than speculation. It was in the same category as liquor shops.

FIGHT SPECULATION

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that the Congress Committee was not concerned with the quarells between the smaller and the bigger traders. If the Government was going to undertake any legislation to check speculation the B. P. C. C. should back up the Government. In the city of Bombay it was a known fact that speculation was rife and had been the cause of ruin of several people. Any legislation that Government might take to eradicate this evil should be welcome. Therefore, he sought to move an amendment, which would form the preamble of the above resolution. He wanted that the following should form the first part of the above resolution "The B. P. C. C. is of opinion that the Congress Ministry should make earnest efforts to eradicate, if not control, speculation in the various markets."

Mr. Gunvant Kapadia rose to a point of Order and said that Mr. Nariman had not understood the resolution at all. Forward business and speculation were two different things, hence the amendment was out of order.

Mr. S. K. Patil raising to another point of order stated that the resolution dealt with the subject of Unitary Control and not speculation and hence the amendment was out of order.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

The original resolution was passed.

The Meeting adjourned till July 5.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN DUM DUM JAIL?

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Government have no information that convicts in the Dum Dum Central Jail intend to go on hunger-strike, says a Press Note. An inspection of the jail by the Inspector-General of Prisons is at present in progress.

A statement to the effect that telegrams addressed to Mahatma Gandhi and to the Hon. Home Minister have been withheld at the office of the jail, is untrue.—A. P.

C. P. Textile Strike Postponed

Council Of Action Demands Arbitration

NAGPUR, June 28.

After deliberations of four hours the Council of Action which claims to represent the textile workers of the province adopted the following lengthy resolution late tonight on the question of strike after full discussion of Government's decision on the Labour Enquiry Committee's report and acceptance of the same by a majority of the employers in the province. On a special invitation there were present at the meeting all the members of the Congress Labour Sub-Committee of Nagpur P.C.C., Congress Socialists and some members of the Nagpur Congress Committee who fully explained their views on the labour situation after which the Council passed the following resolution:—

This meeting of the Council of Action of the textile workers of C. P. and Berar has carefully considered the Government resolution dated 9th June on the recommendations of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee and the decision of the majority of employers to restore wage cuts as per this decision of Government, and records its opinion that the action of the Government and employers does not satisfy the textile workers. They are entitled to full restoration of the entire wagecut and at least 75 per cent as Mr. Kalappa's recommendation immediately. This Council of Action, however, is prepared to postpone its decision to launch a general strike on 1st July 1938 provided the Congress ministry or employers agree and abide by its decision before noon on the 30th June to present the dispute regarding the acceptance of majority or minority report of the C. P. Labour Enquiry Committee and the date from which effect is to be given to these recommendations and other matters arising out of this dispute to the arbitration of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President or to that of Babu Rajendra Prasad or Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, member of the Congress Working Committee, and provided the sliding scale referred to in para three of Government resolution is, fixed by the department of Industries in consultation with Labour Unions wherever they exist or in consultation with the Council of Action.

In case the above demands are not conceded within the time mentioned above, this Council calls upon the Textile Workers of the province to strike work on and from July 1 at 7 a.m.

BENGAL TO FLOAT 3 CRORE LOAN

Proposal For Helping Co-operative Central Banks

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The "United Press" understands that the Bengal Government are considering a proposal for floating a debenture loan of Rs. 3,00,00,000 approximately in order to help the Co-operative Central Banks throughout the province, which had, of late, been finding it difficult to function.

It may be recalled that a resolution urging the Government to take such steps was adopted at a meeting of the representatives of Central Banks recently held in Calcutta, the Registrar of the Co-operative Department presiding.—United Press.

Mrs. NAIDU TO ADDRESS

Andhra 'Varsity Convocation In December

OOTACAMUND, June 28.

On an invitation from H. E. Lord Erskine, Chancellor of the Andhra University, Srimathi Sarojini Naidu has agreed to address the Convocation of the University this year, which will be held at Waltair on December 1 next.

The Chancellor, in pursuance of the decision taken previously to preside over the Convocations only in alternative years, will not attend the same this year, since he had presided over the function last year. Hence, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University will preside over the Convocation to be held in December next.—United Press.

ARMY CLASS AT MAYO COLLEGE

To Facilitate Careers For Youngmen Of Ruling Classes

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The authorities of the Mayo College, Ajmer, announce the arrangements made to develop the Army Class, which will be opened there from July next. The formation of the Army Class is stated to be prompted by the following considerations.

During recent years the increase in the Indianization of the Indian Army on the one hand and the rise in the social, educational and general efficiency standards of the military forces maintained by the more prominent Indian States on the other, have opened up an honourable and congenial career for many young men belonging to the landed aristocracy of India for whom previously there was no outlet. Youngmen from the ruling classes with military traditions behind them are the very type out of which good officers are made, and it is felt that in the kind of boy educated at the Mayo College and at other Chiefs' Colleges the ideal material for officers is to be found.

ARMY AS PROFESSION

The College authorities have been giving attention to the problem of finding suitable careers for the boys educated here, particularly the younger sons, and have been stressing the attractions of the Army as a profession, and it may be stated that there are definite signs that a considerable amount of interest has been aroused.

There are obvious advantages in having one training centre for boys of the ruling classes desirous of pursuing a military career, and it is felt that the Mayo College with its all-round facilities and healthy atmosphere is in a position in every way to give them the special education necessary for such a career. If the number of boys obtainable from the School Section of the Mayo College itself can be supplemented by boys of the same class who have been educated at other Chiefs' Colleges and even further afield, so as to form a substantial Army Section, there seems to be every possibility that the scheme will find favour with the Military authorities, which may result in their giving special facilities to candidates from the Mayo College.

TWO OBJECTIVES

From the beginning of next July 1938, the Army Class will be divided into two sections, first to prepare candidates for the Indian Military Academy Open Competitive Examination, and second, to prepare candidates for the Indian Army Special Certificate Examination, the holding of which will enable nominated States cadets to obtain training at the Indian Military Academy.

It cannot be expected that every boy attending the Army Class will attain a high enough standard to pass the required examination, but it is hoped that a good proportion will do so and, in the case of those that do not, attendance at the Army Class combined with the benefits of the Mayo College education will be of value to them. It is thought possible that those States that do not wish to pass all their young officers through the Indian Military Academy will recognise the advantages of having young officers who have received the same foundation of education that is necessary for all officers passing into the Indian Military Academy.

The Army Class will be definitely organised as a permanent unit of the Post-Diploma or College Section of the College.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE IN PERSIAN GULF

Plan For Acquisition Of New Territory

KARACHI, June 28.

Considerable significance is being attached to the presence in Karachi of Lt.-Col. Sir Trenchard Fowle, Political Resident in Persian Gulf, says the 'Daily Gazette' of Karachi.

It is likely, the paper adds, that negotiations might be initiated as to the acquisition of land in the Persian Gulf and in the territory of the Ruler of Oman for defence and other purposes between him and the local authorities.

As a mature stage, the paper continues, the Sultan of Muscat might present himself in person to complete the negotiations which are a part of the programme for the defence of British Empire in the event of a war.—United Press.

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FIRE HAVOC IN KARACHI

KARACHI, June 28.

During the last week-end there were two serious fires, one in a cigarette factory at Sukkur involving loss of Rs. 80,000 and the other in Ranipur, where 18 shops were destroyed and property worth Rs. 75,000 damaged.—United Press.

Arms Find In Lahore Suburbs

LAHORE, June 28.

A six-chambered revolver, a double-barrelled gun and eleven cartridges have been seized by the police from the house of a Muslim in Jhugian Jodhe, a suburb of Lahore.

It is stated that during the investigation of a theft case the police arrested a Muslim. When the latter's house was searched the above mentioned arms, without licence, are alleged to have been recovered.—A. P.

Six Persons Jailed

MADRAS, June 28.

Six persons, who were charged under Section 7 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with the anti-Hindi agitation were convicted and sentenced today to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

Choolai Mills Workers Bailed Out

MADRAS, June 28.

Thirty-five workers of the Choolai Mills, who were arrested last evening for alleged obstructing a lorry carrying bales of cotton from the mills, were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The Magistrate bailed them out on their executing bonds for Rs. 25 each and two collective securities of Rs. 100 each.—United Press.

Stick To Non-Violence

GANDHIJI'S METHOD, MODEL FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

Nanda's Advice To Factory Workers Of Bhavnagar State

"Bad treatment towards Labour will not retard progress of the industry, but accelerate its speed. If Bhavnagar State desires to increase the efficiency of its labour, it should reduce the hours of work, enforce payment of compensation for accident to workers, set up a machinery to settle trade disputes, provide better housing facilities for workers and adopt Labour laws in force in British India."

Thus spoke Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda the Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Prime Minister, presiding over the Conference of Industrial workers held at Bhavnagar.

The factory workers of the Bavnagar State met in conference on the 19th inst. to ventilate their grievances and draw public attention to the backward state of labour conditions in the State. It was a first gathering of this sort in Bhavnagar and the workmen evinced great interest in the proceedings of the conference and the resolutions. Even though admission was through tickets, more than 2,500 workmen attended the proceedings. Mill workers, dock workers and others all thronged to listen to the advice of the experienced Labour leader, Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda, the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Association and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. the Prime Minister.

STICK TO NON-VIOLENCE.

Referring to the rival schools of thought among Labour workers, he said, "There are persons who have not the patience enough to stick to the path of Non-violence and Truth, or who have no faith in the efficacy of that method. They strive to aggravate class-hatred and perpetuate industrial unrest. They advocate expropriation of the vested interests regardless of Truth and Non-violence and by any means.

It is true that a large bulk of the society is suffering through poverty and starvation, is passing through innumerable hardships and is unable to reap the fruits of their toil. I have not the least hesitation when I say that our feeling in the matter is more organizing than others and, therefore, our determination to rid the present social order of its injustice is more firm.

I emphatically say that those who follow methods other than ours do not help but hamper the progress towards the goal. Mahatma Gandhiji's methods and technique is more effective, more speedy and ensures permanent results.

MODEL FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

Referring to the progress of the Fascist forces in Europe and consequent unhappiness, he observed that, if the Gandhian methods were given an opportunity, it would not only remove our difficulties, but afford a model for other countries to follow.

Progress through internal development and recourse to the weapon of Satyagraha to remove all the difficulties that lie ahead is the objective of Gandhiji's method. He referred to his own Institution which had tried to put those principles and methods in practice and declared that the progress of the institution was in direct proportion to the extent of adherence to Mahatmaji's ideals and methods.

Narrating his contacts with mill workers of Bhavnagar, he referred to their long struggles for acceptance of their primary rights and reduction in working hours to 10 per day. Workers in the two mills had put up in the past successful fights against arbitrary wage cuts and the employers had to accept the principle of arbitration The Bhavnagar Labour Union during seven years of its inception has secured a substantial reduction in hours of work and maintained the level of wages; but much more remains to be still achieved. This can be achieved only through a complete unionisation of all the workers.

MATTER OF REGRET

Such a Conference would have two aims (i) to ensure complete solidarity of the workers by making them conscious to enable them to secure their rights and privileges, (ii) to obtain the help of the public and the State for amelioration of their conditions by placing their grievances, demands and necessities.

"It is a matter of regret", declared Mr. Nanda, "that the Bhavnagar State has not discharged its duty towards labour in a satisfactory manner. The Native States ought to be really in advance of the British Indian Legislation as they could understand their workers' necessities more easily and would have more sympathy. My contact with various Native States has made me realise that the States are indifferent and apathetic to labour in their zeal to industrialize their territories but experience shows that in spite of numerous conveniences industry does not prosper in those centres of Native States where labour problems are ignored.

REDUCE HOURS OF WORK

Good treatment towards labour will not retard progress of the industry but accelerate its speed. If Bhavnagar State desires to increase the efficiency of its labour, it should reduce the hours of work, enforce payment of compensation for accidents to workmen, set up a machinery to settle trade disputes provide better housing facilities for workers and adopt labour laws in force in British India.

Advising workers he said that they should behave in a manner which helps the progress of the industry and spend their scanty earnings in such a manner as would help them and the poor people of the country. He exhorted them to be free from drink and other intoxicants and paid a tribute to the State for its policy of prohibition.

Concluding his address, he appealed to the employers to discharge their duty towards the workers who are co-owners of industry. If the employers realized that the live machines are more valuable and therefore should rank equally with the investors, industry would prosper.

Workmen! Awake, be conscious of your rights and organise, pass only a few resolutions but see that you work up to bring fruitful results. Be prepared for the sacrifices that may be demanded of you and you will succeed.

RESOLUTIONS

Among the resolutions passed by the Bhavnagar Labour Conference, the most important was one authorising the Executive Committee of the Conference to organise labour in Bhavnagar and to extend that activity all over Kathiawar keeping in mind the principles laid down by Gandhiji for this work. By another resolution, the Conference requested the State authorities to pass legislations affecting labour on the lines of British India. The Conference also passed the resolution thanking the Congress Cabinets in various provinces for fulfilling their pledges regarding labour welfare work. A resolution was also passed expressing the gratitude of workers to the Congress Labour Sub-Committee for the interest the Committee has been taking for the welfare of the workers residing in native States.

BASIC ENGLISH

Prof. Daruvala's Plea For Public Support For Scientific Effort

(From A Correspondent)

Prof. J. C. Daruvala, President of the B. E. A. gave his first talk on "Basic English and its Possibilities" in the Study Circle organized by the Association for the purpose of giving the public an opportunity to understand the basic principles of Basic English, and to help any interested school to practise teaching this simplest language 'without tears,' on Sunday at Blavatsky Lodge Building, Bombay. The class was attended by thirty members most of whom were teachers of English in the schools of Bombay and suburbs.

SCIENTIFIC ATTEMPT

Prof. Daruvala said, in the course of his talk, that Basic English, though a language of 850 words, was a scientific attempt on the part of the renowned psychologists to minimise wastage in our educational system. He appealed to the public to study the language carefully, and then to make suggestions as to the adequacy or inadequacy of this language to be a stepping-stone to speak, read and write English within the shortest possible time. He believed that Basic would appeal to the intelligence of all teachers and parents who were keen and anxious about their children's progress, and who held the initiative of their children to knowledge as sacred.

Later he explained the five simple rules of grammer that Basic is built on. The frequency with which the 850 words occur in the course of every lesson is a psychological advantage to the learners to retain and assimilate the language within the shortest time possible.

The members of the Bosic English Association were lent the first four Basic English Readers from the library for private borrowing.

Mr. P. R. Rao thanked the lecturer on behalf of the members who were present, and expressed a desire to form a Basic English Reading Room and a Library within a few weeks, for the benefit of all those who would like to know more and more about Basic English, the simplest language of the world.

U. P. CONGRESS M.L.A.s' MEETING

Narendra Deo's Plea For Abolition Of Zamindari Without Compensation

LUCKNOW, June 26.

The Congress Party in the U. P. Legislature met, yesterday, in the Council Chamber to discuss the proposed tenancy bill of the Government.

It is understood that a resolution was moved urging the abolition of the Zamindari system which was warmly supported by the Socialists, including Acharya Narendra Deo, who said that they were prepared for its abolition but it should be done without compensation. The resolution, however, when put to vote was negatived.

Another important question discussed was the question of "sir" rights. The Revenue Minister, it is understood, moved an amendment calculated to result in increased acres of sir land being abolished. But no decisions were taken on it. Discussion is continuing to-day on the Bill.—A. P.

TINPLATE STRIKE SETTLEMENT MOVE

PATNA, June 28.

Mr. Townsend, representative of the Tinplate Company, Golmuri (Jamshedpur), where a lock-out has been going on since 2nd May, met the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister again yesterday evening and it is understood, gave a letter agreeing to the setting up of a Conciliation Board to which Professor Bari, Labour Leader, has also assented.

Sec. 144 promulgated in Golmuri since 26th June prohibiting assemblage of more than four persons within a hundred yards radius of the Tinplate Works has been withdrawn while picketing by the workers has been also stopped by the Labour Union.

The situation there is at present peaceful.—A.P.

BOMBAY TENANCY LEGISLATION

Important Provisions: Safeguards For Owners

POONA, June 27.

From inquiries made in well-informed circles, the "United Press" is in a position to state some of the important details regarding the tenancy legislation, which the Government of Bombay will bring before the Legislature during its Poona Session.

The contemplated tenancy legislation does not aim at creating any "permanent tenancy rights" as was reported in some papers. The rights created under the tenancy legislation will be quite distinct from permanent occupancy or "Mirasi" rights.

The legislation will create "privileged" occupancy rights, which, in their nature, will be inheritable but not transferable.

In the cases of transfers of lands by the owners, the contemplated occupancy right will follow property like leasement.

SAFEGUARDS FOR OWNERS

It is understood that safeguards for the interests of the owners have been made by providing a clause that a tenant will be liable for eviction from the land if he causes injury to corpus in the land, by a mere application to the proper authorities.

Though there are favourable reactions in the Maharashtra Congress circles towards the provisions contained in the tenancy legislation, still critics are not wanting who can call this as an "indirect way of expropriation."

It is likely that the measure will create sufficient opposition in Maharashtra, and especially in Karnatak, which is a stronghold of landlordism.—United Press.

Cultural Activities At Aligarh

Number Of Associations And Societies Function For The Purpose

The Director of the Publicity Bureau of the Muslim University, Aligarh, has sent the following:—

The Aligarh Muslim University is known to be the cultural centre of Indian Mussalmans and the authorities of the University are doing all in their power to make it really so. Besides providing ample opportunities to the students to meet and discuss world affairs and Muslim topics special arrangements are made for helping and guiding them in the understanding of the work that lies ahead of them and impressing upon them the need of exclusive devotion to the studies while they are students in order to be better prepared to face life after they have passed this stage.

The constitution of the Muslim University is modelled on most up-to-date lines modified to suit Indian conditions and the needs of Indian Mussalmans. It is a residential University, the only Muslim institution of the kind in India, and there is a hall system under Provosts and Wardens and Assistant Wardens who mix with the students and help them in their immediate and distant needs. This hall system has established a close and abiding contact between the students and the staff and it is found very useful and efficacious in many respects.

Then there are a large number of societies and associations doing very useful work for the students. The foremost place among these is occupied by the University Union which is the oldest organisation of students in India and has produced eminent leaders of men and thought in the country. It is here that the students learn the art of public speaking which has always been a valuable asset in public work and leadership.

There are also feeder Unions for various halls where students practise in the earlier stages before they are able to address larger audiences in the Union hall. These feeder unions are very helpful to the beginners who are guided and helped by the officers of the respective halls.

Majlis-i-Islamiat and the Society of Muslim Culture and History are other important organisations which are doing very useful work among the students by inculcating among them the true spirit of Islam and the broad-mindedness and high ambitions which marked the unique progress of Muslims in the past.

Lectures and discourses arranged by these societies are very helpful. Occasionally there are social functions also under the auspices of these associations and persons of distinguished scholarship and erudition are occasionally invited to address the students.

It is always the earnest endeavour of the authorities of the Aligarh Muslim University that the students passing from here are not lacking in the true appreciation of the Islamic spirit and are thus better Muslims than the students of other institutions.

In order to implement the resolution of the All India Spinners' Association, passed in 1935 advising all its branches to endeavour to pay spinners a minimum living wage the Punjab branch of the Association has decided to give minimum wages, from July next, at the rate of three annas to four annas for eight hours' efficient work at the speed of 320 yards of yarn spun in an hour.

Baroda Praja Mandal held in Gandevi this week:—

The Gandevi Taluka Praja Mandal Conference declare that the land-revenue in the Taluka is very heavy on account of bad years and general depression in the market of agricultural products make it quite unbearable. Besides crops of Sugarcane, Pipar, Adu have suffered a lot during the last 5 years from the insect-epidemic. On account of the circumstances and taking the decreasing capacity of law for production into consideration, it is imperative that a considerable reduction in the land-revenue is effected. This Conference therefore earnestly appeals to His Highness' Government to sympathetically consider this matter.

FEDERATION AND THE STATES.

The British Government has been trying to bring into effect the Federation Constitution according to the Government of India Act of 1935. Under the constitution rights have been ceded to the States to send their representative to the Federal council along with representatives of British India, but the State subjects have not been granted direct representation. Under the circumstances this Conference has been of opinion that the object of Federation is not fulfilled until the State subjects are given that right and consequently such a Federal constitution becomes totally unacceptable. It is therefore imperative that the elected representatives of the people of the States should be provided for in the constitution to fulfil its aims.

This Conference therefore recommends to the Baroda State People's Conference that its ensuing session must take up the question in right earnest and agitates to secure responsible Government in the State. It also appeals to All-India States People's Conference to educate public opinion on that behalf.

PROHIBITION.

The Congress Government of Bombay has adopted a policy of Prohibition for the prevention of moral and economic ruin of the people of the Presidency. This policy is to be effected shortly in Bardoli Taluka. It becomes the duty of every ruler and of educated citizens to co-operate with the Government in its laudable efforts for the welfare of the people. This Conference therefore appeals to the Baroda Government to make such provisions and adopt such measures so that the border line liquor shops do not frustrate the efforts of the Government in Bardoli to ensure an effective prohibition of alcoholic drinks and also earnestly appeals to the people to keep a vigilant watch in the matter.

BARODA SUBJECTS DEMAND RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Gandevi Praja Mandal Conference Condemns Federation

(From Our Correspondent)

GANDEVI, June 27.

The following resolutions were passed at the session of the

Safely Rely on

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

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SEEN ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

Motilal and Maya in "We Three' being shown at the Roxy.

Moti And Rose Are The Two Who Shine In "We Three"

Maya Shows No Improvements In Her Latest Performance

(BY OUR FILM CRITIC.)

Motilal's characteristically vigorous and powerful portrayal of the young man torn between the conflicting love of two girls and Rose's sensitive and exceedingly competent performance in the role of the girl who staked even her honour for the sake of love are the two highlights of "We Three", the Sagar film, which is proving popular at the Roxy mainly on the strength of these two stars.

After a series of good pictures Motilal's name is now a sufficient guarantee of good acting value but, frankly, the performance of Rose came as a delightful surprise to me. Somehow I had never associated her with histrionic ability of such high order. In "We Three" she has a role that is, to say the least, very unusual and difficult to play. It is, indeed, a most daring psychological study of an unconventional, modern but wholly sincere girl who is so desperately in love with a man (who loves someone else) that in one blind moment of passion she forces him into a position which could not but spell disaster to three lives. It is an illogical, mad gamble and, yet, it is love—and isn't love blind? Rose's intelligent and sensitive handling of the subtler situations lends to her role a peculiar wistful charm. One is forced to sympathise with the desperate girl whose love knew no bounds. All the world, they say, loves a lover and Rose (in the role of Leela) does prove that "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." Indeed, personally, I was little peeved at the rather hard-hearted attitude of Moti (that is his name in the picture, too) for ignoring the sincere passionate love of Leela and running after a flashy strip of a girl with a squeaky voice. Maya, the "Firefly" and the "Butterfly girl" of Sagar (as a certain friendly critic calls her) is rather a disappointment. She has not improved upon her earlier performances. Which is rather a pity for, after all the publicity and ballyhoo lavished upon her, one did expect a much better performance.

Leela Chitnis in "Jailor" Coming to Krishna Talkies on July 9.

Mehbub's direction is, as usual enterprising and, at moments, exceptionally resourceful. The delicate situation where Leela seduces Moti has been handled with rare imagination and artistry. One wishes, however, that there was a more coherent continuity and that the change of sequences was a little less jerky. A more thoughtfully prepared scenario would have improved matters.

Yaqub, in this picture, has at last a role that is human. So long he has been associated with villainous roles that the present film was a distinct relief. He deserves some more such sympathetic roles. Harish, a new importation, was a bit of a flop though he may perhaps improve with rigorous training and better voice control.

On the whole a better than average (but not an outstanding) production, "We Three" deserves attention by the boldness of its theme which is in refreshing contrast to some of the insipid and hackneyed stories which even reputed studios have been doling out to us.

A Grim Moment from New Theatres' New Social 'Abhagin,' Molina featuring.

JAILOR—A SLICE FROM LIFE

Sohrab And Leela Chitnis Coming Together

Realism is Sohrab Modi's strong point. Both as actor and as director he is master of a situation which is true to life and to human instinct. Not for him the false glamour which childish fancy loves to revel in. To him, artistic inspiration is a truth, our daily life a text book, and art is a mirror that shows real existence in clear relief.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Mr. Sohrab Modi has chosen for his forthcoming picture a story that strips life bare. The picture is "Jailor," a social story of love, coniugal loyalty, domestic felicity and the human reactions to fulfilment as well as disappointment of our demands on life.

"Jailor," of course, is directed by Mr. Sohrab Modi who himself leads the cast with Leela Chitnis, supported very ably by Shareefa, Sheela, Sadique, Eruch and the lovable young baby Kamala.

"Jailor" which will be released at the Krishna Talkies very shortly, is expected to be the subject of wide discussion in social as well as cinematic circles. The basic problems treated in "Jailor", as well as the way they are treated, are bound to give rise to social controversy.

SARASWATI'S NEW MUSICAL

Leela, Londhe And Usha Featuring

Saraswati Cinetone's forthcoming musical "Gopichand," scheduled for early release at the Royal Opera House, is a film that transports its audience to a land of romance and dreams. An artistic synthesis of theme, settings, songs, music and make-up casts a hypnotic spell which rules out of mind the question "Do these things really happen?"

Credit for this synthesis is largely shared between Mr. Dadasaheb Torney the producer of "Gopichand", and Mr. Bhal G. Pendharkar, the scenarist and Director of the picture. The settings surpass in magnificence anything seen in similar films so far; the music is dreamily lovely; and the dialogue, chaste and simple, remarkably advances the tempo of the story.

Leela, Chandrakant, Ratnaprabha, Usha, Londhe and Dinker make a cast that will put a soul in any story; and, with an intensely emotional tale like that of Gopichand, these performers reach remarkable heights of artistic inspiration.

PRITHVI PUTRA

Third Week At West End

"Prithvi Putra" is the mythological tale allegorical if you please of a man trying to vie with his Maker. He succeeds up to a point. Beyond it, he is entirely helpless. The story also shows how comparatively easier it is to do evil than to do good in the world. It reveals the thin line that divides self-confidence from arrogance, manly ambition from maniacal avarice. The appeal of the story, however, lies mainly in its development and the straightforward narration.

This appeal is enhanced by the elegant performances of Madhuri and Kalyani, the meaty acting of E. Billimoria, Mazhar Khan, Kantilal Kalyani and the mannerisms of Ghory and Dinkar, the juvenile polish of Ram Apte. The witty Vahidan and the coy Khatoon also give a creditable account of themselves.

"Prithvi Putra" which runs for the third week at the West End is the kind of picture that would do credit to any producer.

Ghory and Ram Apte in a Funny Scene in "Prithvi-Putra" being shown at West End.

Leela in "Raja Gopichand" shortly coming to Royal Opera House.

"ABHAGIN"

New Theatres' New Social

It was the dawn of her life. She was a happy bride. She had cherished dreams of love and happiness but as luck would have it something disastrous turned out. She was suddenly kidnapped by some ruffians and thus left alone without her husband. At last she was released. She went to her place where she expected happiness of married life. But what did she gain? She was turned out by her father-in-law who was nothing but orthodoxy incarnate. "How can we allow a wife who had remained outside in doubtful state?" said her father-in-law. She begged for justice. But all in vain. Her cowardly husband did not—could not give her justice. She was left alone, alone at the mercy of the cruel ways of society..... She is Sandhya—the unfortunate bride—who was thus wronged by her orthodox people.

Such is the tragic tale of a beautiful young girl—Sandhya—most effectively told on the silver screen by the clever artistes of New Theatres Ltd. It is "ABHAGIN" (Abhignan) famous novel of which—written by Bengal's young writer Upendranath Ganguly caused a sensation in the literary circles of Bengal, to be released at the Minerva Talkies, next Saturday.

"ABHAGIN" is a picture that has such a novel and inspiring theme that plays a progressive role in our present day pictures. The clever direction and equally craftful handling of this theme has made "Abhagin" a successful picture. You will not fail to see it at the Minerva talkies next Saturday.

Main stars are Molina, Vijaykumar Menaka, Prithviraj B.A. Nemo, Kamala Jharia, Deobala, etc. The musical score by Sjt. R. C. Boral is positively going to arrest your attention. The lilting song-hits and clever dialogues are really heart touching. You will never forget this grim tragic tale of a woman who was much wronged by society. How she fights her way to get justice what does she do?—you must see this great picture—because it is from New Theatres Ltd. It is supreme Film distributors release!

Bombay Film Diary

WEST-END: "Prithvi-Putra", Ranjit's new spectacular mythological film, "Prithvi-Putra," with Madhuri, E. Billimoria, Kantilal, Kalyani, Mazhar and Khatoon in leading roles. (Third week).

IMPERIAL: "Men Betray Women" featuring Kokila, Nayampalli, Shivrani, Leela Pawar and others.

CENTRAL: "Gopal Krishna," Prabhat's spectacular mythological film, starring Shanta Apte and Ram Marathey. (Eighth week).

ROXY: "We Three" starring Motilal, Maya, Rose and Yakub. Daring story of the Eternal Triangle.

SUPER: "State Express", Prakash Pictures' latest "animal thriller,". (Fifth week).

MAJESTIC: "Umaji Naik," in Marathi, Uday Pictures maiden historical film, featuring Keshavrao Datey. (Fourth week).

KOHINOOR: "Dhruva" Prabha pictures' maiden mythological film with an all-child cast. (Fourth week).

MINERVA: "Jeevan-Prabhat." Revival of the good Devika Rani fi'm. (Second week).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: "Two Women" starring Padma Devi (Second week).

PLAZA: "Kunku", starring Shanta Apte and Datey (Eighth week).

Meher Sultana in "Fashionable Wife" Vishnu Cinetone's coming Social.

'FASHIONABLE WIFE' SHORTLY COMING

Social Picture Of Topical Interest

Mr. Natwarshyam is giving finishing touches to his social picture of topical interest named "Fashionable Wife."

The story depicts the tale of unfortunate Indian wives, whose husbands go abroad and return, tied to foreign ways and manners. Then the Indian wife's life becomes a life of untold and endless miseries, in the hands of the foreign-returned husbands who repent for their follies—but too late.

The pathetic story behind "Fashionable Wife" is wonderfully depicted on the screen. The picture is full of pathos, emotion and thrilling incidents, so that it will appeal to every kind of audience.

The leading roles are played by Swarna Devi, Meher Sultana, Urmila Gupta, Anil Kumar and S. Nazir. This picture abounds in delightful songs. Swarna gives a good performance as the Fashionable Wife of a Doctor. Anil Kumar as doctor does his part creditably supported by Meher Sultana, Urmila Gupta, Nazir and the two kids.

RADHA AND KRISHNA IN NEW LIGHT

Prabhat Touch Makes Them Different

The sturdy straightforward style of Shanta Apte, the girl who can combine glamour with realism without recourse to sophistication, goes far in drawing to the Central Cinema the large crowds that daily throng to see Prabhat's "Gopal Krishna" which is now in its eighth week.

In lesser hands than Shanta Apte's the role of Radha could easily have fallen into the rut of conventional conception. The relationship between Radha and Krishna is one of the most misunderstood and maligned subjects in Hindu mythology. Shanta Apte makes a large contribution to Prabhat's laudable and successful attempt at rationalising that relationship.

Ram Marathey, too, behaves on the screen with a genuine Juvenile buoyancy, which forms an inestimably splendid background for the fun-filled antics of Parasuram. The sprightly propensities of Parashram provide such wonderful treats that they alone, apart from any other merit of the picture, would make a visit to the Central Cinema worth while.

The scenic effects, photography recording and other technical aspects of the picture are good as you are entitled to expect from Prabhat.

NEW BUILDING FOR ASSURANCE CO.

Progress Of Industrial And Prudential

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Industrial and Prudential Association held on Monday, the Audited Statement of accounts, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1937 was adopted. The annual report stated:—

Ordinary Branch.—In this branch during the year 6,266 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 1,12,80,016-5-4 and 5,141 proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 94,31,516-10-8 as against Rs. 91,80,000 of the last year. The rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

Rs. 250 Branch.—During the year 23 proposals were received in this Branch. 12 Proposals have resulted in policies, assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 3,000 and the rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

The total number of policies in force on the Books of the Company is 22,999 assuring in all (with bonuses) the sum of Rs. 4,73,86,859-13-8 out of which Rs. 14,50,240-13-0 have been re-insured.

Valuation.—The Valuation of the Company's business is being made for the quinquennium ending 31st December 1937 by Mr. G. S. Marathey and the results are expected to be shortly out.

The Directors have obtained plot No. 201 opposite the Churchgate Railway Station for the Head Office Building, construction of which will be started shortly.

Claims.—During the year, in the Ordinary Branch 185 Claims by death were intimated. They amounted including bonuses to Rs. 4,08,999-13-0. 148 Claims by maturity including Bonuses amounted to Rs. 2,78,465-9-0. In the Industrial Branch 4 claims by Maturity including Bonuses amounting to Rs. 1,559-2-0 were intimated and paid, and no claim by death was intimated.

Revenue Account.—From the Revenue Account it will be found that the Life Assurance Fund has increased from Rs. 74,98,833-13-4 to Rs. 88,41,082-9-0. Besides this

(Continued in col. 5)

(Continued from col. 7)

there is a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,51,415-5-11 and a Special Investment Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 1,04,390-0-0.

The Investments in securities are shown at cost. The Market Value, however of these securities has appreciated considerably since the last report and on 31-12-1937 stood at Rs. 89,47,893-14-0 against Rs. 81,87,076-9-6 the cost price.

A dividend of Rs. 9-8-0 per share at 8 1/3 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1937 is recommended.

Cow worship in "Gopal Krishna" by Shanta Apte as Radha.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Motor Traffic And Electric Horns

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—The proposal of the Commissioner of Police to base that instrument of torture, viz., the electric motor-horn, from next year, has been very generally welcomed by the suffering public, though your morning contemporary has thrown its columns open to the 'die-hard' motorists who are trying to prevent the introduction of so wholesome a measure. It is generally acknowledged that the electric horn, which has been described even by its advocates as 'caucus' and 'infernal', is the most outstanding element of noise in this great city. It is only too well known that the man behind the wheel cares nothing about pedestrian and his difficulties and is only too ready to find fault with the 'jay-walker', as he calls him in contempt. In fact, the motor-owner believes that the Bombay streets exist for his pleasure and when his indifference and lust for speed leads to accidents he is only too ready to throw the blame on his helpless victim. In his opinion every one except himself is generally to blame—the jay-walker, bicyclist, the gharrywala, the bullock-cart driver, etc. It is time, Sir, that you raised your powerful voice against the manner in which the small but very influential class of motorists in Bombay has been bullying not only the public but also the Commissioner of Police by all sorts of methods. The real objection to the re-introduction of the 'bulb-horn', which is given all sorts of bad names, is that it will necessitate reduced speed and interfere with the senseless overlacking of one car by another which the facile and persistent use of the electric-horn enables the motorists to effect. I would even suggest that if as an experiment, only for a few hours on any day, all blowing of horns were abolished, the drivers would be so careful and reduce their speed to normal so quickly that two objects would be secured at once, viz. elimination of noise and danger to the pedestrian. Unless and until a speed limit is put to motor traffic in Bombay, and enforced no real solution of all our traffic problems will be found. The absurdity of the suggestion for prosecuting those who misuse the electric horns will be seen when one considers that almost every other driver (whether the owner-driver or the chauffer) is misusing these horns and hooting twenty times more often than he should in order to overtake. I have been watching the traffic on arterial roads most closely for over a year and my firm conviction based on this is that the hooting is very early to warn the pedestrian but most frequently to warn the car in front that is going to be overtaken. I have also noticed that so long as the policeman on duty at cross-roads gives the signal to pass, not the faintest attempt is made by the motorist to slacken speed at these cross-roads and the pedestrians are left thus to shift for themselves. I venture to say that in no European city has the motorist so free a hand to subordinate all interests to his own, and that nowhere are the elementary interests of the vast majority of pedestrians ignored as they are in Bombay. I appeal to the Home Member not to allow the selfish opposition of these plutocrats to affect in the least a firm line of policy in the direction of eliminating the hideous noises from electric-horns and the evil tutory imposition of a speed-limits, which alone, as stated above, would go to the root of the evil. It is interesting to study the psychology of the man behind the wheel who thinks that because forsooth he pays heavy taxes, his voice should determine the issue raised by the proposal of the Police Commissioner. Dominating and monopolising the use of Bombay roads as he does, he has the effrontery to say that he is the most regulated man in the town. While taking a terribly narrow and one-sided view of the serious problem of traffic in Bombay, he is anxious to pose as an expert and trots forth his plausible arguments 'ad nauseam'. With the foot-paths narrow as they are, being often converted into markets, with no stopping of motor-traffic at cross-roads to allow pedestrians to cross, with no restriction on reckless driving; is it fair to be perpetually pouring contempt on the helpless pedestrian who is never sure when he leaves home in the morning whether he would return to his family safe in the evening. It is not common experience that these electric-horns often unnerve the pedestrian by their terrible shrillness and make him lose his presence of mind? It is tragic to think that the motoring interest should exhibit such callousness and contempt for the vast majority of the public who constitute the pedestrian traffic in order to ensure the means to maintain a high speed which enables it to reach the office or the club two or three minutes earlier. I maintain, Sir, that a uniform high speed would be permissible provided the cars 'followed' each other: it is this perpetual hooting and 'overtaking' that constitutes the nuisance and danger to the public. It is for one democratic government to decide whether the powerful, influential and highly vocal plutocratic interest should have all its own way or whether motor traffic should be regulated in the interest of the greatest good of the greatest number.—Yours, etc.

BOMBAY CITIZEN.

"The Population Problem"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As regards the reply by Dr. M. Jaisoorya in the "Bombay Chronicle" (15 June, 1938), I find myself in complete agreement with his conclusions that "discussion is useless and uncalled-for" if it does not "inquire into the reason why agriculture in India is becoming increasingly unremunerable, why we produce per acre less than other countries, why the total acreage under cultivation is falling, why the number of landless peasantry is increasing, why this paradox that the largest emigration is exactly out of the richest agrarian provinces"; that the present suffering is "the logical result of the complete bankruptcy of our economic system"; and that nothing is possible without a change of "the entire socio-economic and political structure." Birth control shirks the issue. It is not even a makeshift. As Karl Marx points out, it tries to make the forces for reform weaker and diverts them to wrong channels. Besides, a mere fall of the birth-rate brings no relief. Malthus himself refers to countries where the deliberate decrease of population resulted in increased misery. For more than a decade, have we not ourselves been witnessing the tragic spectacle of wheat-restriction and starvation progressing side by side? Restriction brings fall of purchasing power, and that in turn leads to further restriction. All the effective economic conferences of modern times were convened for restricting the production of the means of life like wheat, rice, sugar, coconut, tin, rubber, coffee and tea. The aim of the present economic structure is not to feed men but to starve them. Malnutrition exists, but population is not the factor that produces it. To resort to birth-control will be like a man in the python's grip trying to escape by making himself thinner

Dr. Jaisoorya's sneer that Keynes, Fisher, Robbins, Stamp, Beveridge, Thomas and myself are "university theoreticians" is cheap; and his charge that when explaining the economic problem we concede the existence of an "unexplained residue" is not serious. Physicians admit that many diseases present a mystery, yet they treat cases. Similarly economists offer solutions. My own theory was summed up at the First Population Conference in the statement that industries which do not bear the pressure of population are allowed to stifle the industries that do.

The fear that, if birth control is not practised, men will breed like rabbits is unfounded. E. F. Penrose of the Food Research Institute, California, after examining all available statistics, comes to the conclusion that "the Malthusian vision of an ever-present tendency for reproduction to outstrip production need no longer haunt us," because, in reality, "the productive capacity increases and reproductive capacity declines." Mr. Hutton says, "It seems definitely established that intellectual activity acts as a check upon fertility." Freud opines that intellectual and cultural activity drains off the reproductive urge. Lorimer, Osborn, Pearl, Bossard, Sydenstricker, Perrot and others have arrived at he conclusion that culture lowers the birth-rate. The figures are striking. For example, the reproductive index of quarry operatives was 135, of artists and art teachers, only 66. The high-caste Hindus do not practise birth-control, yet they are not increasing. The direction of creative energy to cultural, aesthetic and spiritual channels will solve the problem of population. Money-grabbing is the aberration, the disease, which stunts humanity and creates problems; when men live like men, life's problems are solved. I also agree with Dreisser, "Millions are born and die without ever having known what life means".—Yours etc.,

C. NARAYANA MENON.

Karjat Agriculturists' Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—People are now fully aware by this time, how the last Revision Settlements in Thana Colaba and other districts were confirmed by Government on the arbitrary findings and one sided reports of Settlement Officers, on the ground of fictitious and imaginary advantages supposed to have got to the agriculturists, in spite of their protests to increase the revenue on these baseless reasons.

Within a few years of the increase in the revenue by 33 1/3 per cent. as per Revision Settlement, the prices of agricultural crops, which had temporarily arisen, on account of the Great War, began to drop down considerably and the then Government in order to keep the agriculturists pleased thought it wise since then, to grant a remission of annas two or three in a rupee, in the revenue, i.e., 12 1/2 per cent. or 17 3/4 per cent. respectively instead of bringing down the revenue to its original settlement.

It was given to understand to the electors by the Congress manifesto, at the last Provincial Assembly and Council elections that it was going to reduce the exorbitant land revenue by 50 per cent., although the agriculturists have to pay actually the increased land revenue, since the second Revision Settlement by 77.77 per cent. and 137 per cent. since the third one. It will be seen from this that remissions of two and three annas, i.e., 12 1/2 per cent. and 17 3/4 per cent. is only an eye wash to the agriculturists, when they have to pay 77.77 per cent. and 137 per cent. according to the last Revision Settlements, in spite of the prices of agricultural crops have fallen down. When these are the facts, why the present Bombay Congress Government is adamant in not giving a remission of two annas to the Karjat Taluka? The mistakes of the Subordinate Revenue Officers, in not putting correct prices of crops were pointed out to the Revenue Minister, when the deputation of the agriculturists from Karjat, waited on him; but he instead of taking to task these officers, for putting the agriculturists to pay unnecessarily more revenue and misguiding the higher officers, coolly stated that no remission could be granted now, as it is settled fact.

The Karjat agriculturists without losing any time, should request the Congress Working Committee, which is holding its meeting at Wardha on the 9th July, to move in the matter and help in getting their legitimate remission of two annas, as the Congress had helped the Bardoli agriculturists in the past, before it is too late to do so.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

TRAVANCORE BANK AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 1.)

desired would be in the interest of British Indian subjects, because it would preserve the 'status quo' of the Bank by making it impossible for the Bank's officers to remove the assets, vouchers, books, etc., and that these might be preserved intact in all the 65 branches.

The main ground urged by the Bank against the petition was that a petition for winding up the Company was made in Madras High Court and the same was pending.

It was further stated that there were 42 branches of the Bank in Madras Presidency, that the business of the Company was conducted from Madras and that 75 p.c. of the assets were in Madras. It was, therefore, desirable that the liquidation, if any, should be conducted from Madras.

For the petitioner it was pointed out that an article had appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" to the effect that the Chairman of the Bank had petitioned to the Dewan of Travancore requesting him to recommend to the Travancore Government to take over the Bank.

This article had raised an apprehension in the mind of the petitioner that if the assets were removed from British India by the Travancore Government, and if the liquidation proceedings were to be continued, there would be difficulty in recovering the assets from the Travancore State

After hearing Counsel, his Lordship authorised the Provisional Liquidator to put his seal on two branches in Poona, two branches in Calcutta and one branch in Delhi.

His Lordship refused such an order in connection with 42 branches in Madras Presidency, but reserved liberty to the petitioner to renew the application at a later date.

TRAVANCORE BANK SHOULD BE SAVED

Bombay Meeting's Plan To Re-open Business

A meeting of the shareholders, depositors, constituents and others interested in the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd. was held in the Mangrol Mansion Hall, Gun Bow Street, Fort, on Tuesday evening. Mr. S. Chatrapati presided and speeches were made on the situation created by the suspension of the business of the bank.

The consensus of opinion was that the Bank should not be allowed to close down. It was resolved that efforts should be made to get the business of the bank reopened and to place it on a sound basis.

With this in view a committee of eleven persons was appointed at the meeting to devise suitable measures in collaboration with the bank's authorities if possible or independently.

CHILDREN ARE EVER READY FOR OVALTINE

they love its delicious goodness

WHEREVER there are children, there will be parties—jolly little parties of young friends. There will be lots of childish chatter, noise, romping and scrambling, for that is an outward sign of good spirits—and, of course the little hostess will want to serve good things to eat and drink.

The children's favourite beverage all over the world is "Ovaltine." They love its delicious flavour—they thrive on its nourishing goodness. For "Ovaltine" is pure natural nourishment all through. Prepared from Nature's finest tonic foods—ripe barley malt and fresh creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins—it supplies in rich abundance every nutritive element necessary to build up and maintain the health, strength and vitality of growing children.

Let the little ones have "Ovaltine" for their party by all means, but see also that they have it as a part of their regular dietary. Their glowing health will be your reward—and parents, too, can share the benefits that "Ovaltine" so richly bestows, for it is equally valuable to adults as to children.

Be sure to insist on the original "Ovaltine." Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any household sugar or other cheap ingredient to give bulk and reduce cost of manufacture. There is definitely nothing "just as good" as "Ovaltine." Reject substitutes! "Ovaltine" is packed in 4½, 9 and 18 ounce tins. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in Quantity—more in Quality, therefore more in Value. It is the best and most economical food beverage you can buy.

As many as 24 cupfuls of delicious "Ovaltine" can be made from the small tin containing 4-1/2 ounces.

Give your children OVALTINE and note the difference

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Indian Distributors:— JAMES WRIGHT, LTD., 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

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Damocles' Sword Over Punjab Press

PREMIER INTRODUCES BILL IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 28.

"Damocles' sword over the Press" is the Lobby comment on the Punjab Premier's announcement to-day regarding the suppression of mischievous and Defamatory Statements Bill.

Small Mercy

He introduced Bill with a long introductory speech but promised to wait some months before deciding whether he should proceed with the further stages of the Bill. This small mercy is directly due to representations made to him by the Punjab Journalists, protesting against the proposed measure and promising to do what they could to eradicate the evil complained of by the Premier.

SIR SIKANDAR'S APOLOGIA

Sir Sikandar made two things clear in his speech—firstly, that it was only after giving every possible opportunity to Punjab Press to mend its ways that he was obliged to come forward with the measure; secondly, that it was intended only against the irresponsible section of the press whom he termed "black sheep." "I want to give the greatest possible liberty to the Press but I don't want to give unbridled licence" was the Premier's promise. Sir Sikandar's speech was a curious mixture threatening, conciliatory, solicitous, deferential, all in turn.

WEAKNESS OF PREMIER.

The real weakness of Sir Sikandar's position was clearly revealed by questions addressed to him by Mr. Deshbandu Gupta and Dr. Satyapal. When Sir Sikandar was enumerating the offences, which the bill was intended to deal with Mr. Deshbandu Gupta rightly asked "Is not there sufficient provision in the ordinary law to punish such offences?" To this query there was no satisfactory answer from the Premier.

The same point was further stressed by Dr. Satyapal when the Premier was reading out extracts from newspapers and speeches as samples of inflamatory writing. Dr. Satyapal asked, why he did not take action under the ordinary law.

Sir Sikandar's reply was that he did not want to take such drastic action, when simpler means were enough—"I prefer quinine to arsenic" as he put it.

Dr. Satyapal however insisted that he would prefer more drastic action under the ordinary law to the present measure. Sir Sikandar's speech gave also no answer to main point urged against the Bill.

The general line of criticism has been that while as a matter of fact the evil complained of cannot be checked by a measure of this kind it may easily prove to be a serious menace to the liberty of the press. This criticism remained unanswered.

SHORT RESPITE

Anyway it has caused some satisfaction to Punjab journalistic circles in that the Premier has allowed some respite. It is now possible for him to reconsider the position in the light of criticism in the Press, Indian and Anglo-Indian, which in this matter is united and see whether there are not other ways for achieving the object, than wide Penal Press Legislation of this kind.

Alarming Increase In Accidental Deaths

Safety First Association's Attempts To Minimise Losses

BOMBAY, June 28.

"THE STRIKING FEATURE DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW WAS THE CONTINUOUS AND REMARKABLE GROWTH OF SAFETY INTEREST ON THE PART OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO-DAY IT IS FAIR TO SAY THAT A LARGE MAJORITY OF OUR PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT ACCIDENTS AS THEY NEVER WERE BEFORE.

"MUNICIPAL ORGANISATIONS, TRAFFIC AUTHORITIES, FACTORY INSPECTORATES AND NON-OFFICIAL ORGANISATIONS, INTERESTED IN THE PROMOTION OF THE WELFARE AND HAPPINESS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE CONVINCED THAT ACCIDENTS CAN BE STOPPED."

So said Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, President of the Safety First Association of India in the course of his address at the Sixth Annual General meeting, held Tuesday.

Continuing he said:—

It is impossible to find from the whole list of the Association's activities a single one that does not aid either directly or indirectly the community at large.

During the year we reached over 30,000 school children on the fundamentals of Road Safety and distributed our Games Lessons to over 400 schools.

Services to Industry were improved and increased. A number of organisations took advantage of our Consultation Service and the problems ranged from First Aid to the Injured, Safeguarding Machines and Protective Clothing to precautionary measures to be adopted for manufacture of Hydrogen and Oxygen gases by electrolysys of water. Among the other services mention may be made of the "Safety News" and our monthly Industrial Safety Service communiques.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee published its report during the year. However, action on the Committee's findings was delayed as the Government considered it better to bring a more comprehensive bill with the result that the Motor Vehicles Bill was introduced in the Central Legislature in March last.

The Bill, as you aware, has been framed with three intentions, viz., to legislate for the regulation of motor vehicles, to provide for the co-ordination of road and rail transport and finally to effect compulsory insurance of motor vehicles for third part risks. We are in general agreement with the proposals to regulate the use of motor vehicles and to the provision of third party insurance; but with regard to the proposals to co-ordinate motor vehicles with other forms of transport, we are of the opinion that the proposals are too one-sided as the Bill does not propose any control over other forms of transport.

However, with this aspect of the Bill we are not primarily concerned. Our interest lies in those clauses of the Bill affectig the safety of passengers and vehicles. On these points, the Association has submitted a memorandum to the Select Committee.

While on the problem of Public Safety, I cannot but refer to the increasing number of accidents that take place in one's own home. There is nothing in which the women of our community, especially the mothers, should be so vitally interested as in the big question of Home Safety.

Every mother is distressed over the alarming increase in the number of deaths of children due to accidents. The fact that children are exposed to danger when they step out of the home, is a source of constant fear and anxiety. While most mothers are aware that the street is a dangerous place for their children, few realise the changed environment in which a child is placed to-day as compared with conditions 20 or 30 years ago.

The field of safety is expanding constantly. Each year new problems are presented for discussion, yet many old problems continue to occupy the attention of your Council. Home Safety presents a challenge to the organised forces of safety, while the problems of motor vehicle traffic continue to mount with the highway mileage.

With all these problems increasing in scope and complexity, you can visualise how great and arduous is the task that now lies in front of us. It is a task that demands the co-operation and support of every member of the community.

We must try to make all the people understand that accidents are unnecessary and that their costs, both human and in property are terrific, and we must never lose sight of the fact that accidents can be stopped when employers, public officials and the general public make up their minds that they want to stop them.

Mr. A.S. Trollip, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India, in the course of his speech said:—

Five years ago our membership was 57 and in the matter of finance we were in the depths of depression; we had just then liquidated a heavy deficit consequent upon the inauguration of the Branch. To-day our membership stands at 346 and the accounts show a cash balance of Rs. 4,000. In other words, not only have we survived, but the last year has been one of unusual accomplishment, and this year as I appear before you, it seems to me that our Branch never faced a more promising future.

Perhaps, it may occur to you that we could have done more work, if we had spent the amount standing to our credit. My reply is that we have not got enough money to spend. What we have got is totally insufficient for the master plan we have in mind.

If each one of you can enlist the membership co-operation of at least ten of your friends, that will yield a revenue which will enable your Committee to go ahead in the pursuit of our aim. That the suggestion is not a difficult imposition, will be apparent from the fact that in the last two years, one member of the Association has enlisted 72 members, and another 27 members. Can you not enlist ten?

Now let us consider the work of your Committee. During the year under review we addressed 25,000 school children on home, road, fire and water safety and exhibited the films on these subjects to over 30,000 men, women and children. Traffic Games, Fire Drill, and School Patrols were organised in a number of schools, and generally a wholesome attitude was developed in regard to safety education in schools.

You will be delighted to know in this connection that the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has contributed the Foreword to the booklet "Stop, Look and Listen" referred to in the last year's report. This booklet will be published next week and it is very gratifying to mention that even before the book came from the printers' hands, your Committee has booked orders of more than 200 copies.

Your Committee's attention was also focussed during the year on a number of traffic and town planning problems. Several members gave us valuable suggestions and brought to our notice several grievances that needed attention. We attended to all of them. We shall be pleased to hear from you in future also and we shall bring your problems to the attention of the authorities if we consider the proposals desirable—I must make this limitation because traffic is a specialised subject. A letter from your Committee to the Municipality, Police or Government is always a considered letter; it is a letter based on sound facts, and this is happily reflected in the fact that the authorities value our letters and always give weight and consideration to our views.

The tremendous increase in the use of automobiles within the last ten years has presented an entirely new problem to Municipalities and highway engineers.

Your Committee has pressed time and again that the traffic problem was essentially an engineering one and the solution to it must be based on accurate facts and engineering principles. This is not possible unless the Municipality recognises that it can no longer assign this to a city department or a bureau which has other duties of major importance to perform. What is therefore needed is a complete examination of the traffic problem. This must list the various authorities in the matter, their responsibilities and the way they are meeting them. Such an analysis is already in progress.

SON'S HEROIC DASH TO END FATHER'S FEVER

"A severe malaria attack left me completely exhausted", writes Mr. K. V. Iyer from Madras.

"Food nauseated me. My family despaired of my recovery. Though the nearest doctor lived 15 miles away my son went to him for advice. He returned next night with a large bottle of Horlicks. Within 3 days I felt stronger. I gained weight, my appetite returned. Thanks to my son and Horlicks I am to-day a man full of vitality and energy".

Mr. K. V. Iyer,
Madras.

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Nizam Govt.'s Nervousness

Ban On Pattabhi Sitharamayya Condemned

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail).

Messrs. Syed Sirajulhasan Thirmzi, President of the Hyderabad District Congress Committee, Hanumanth Rao, President of the Hyderabad Peoples' Convention, Ramachar, President of the State Karnatic Conference, Mr. Narsing Rao, President of the State Andhra Conference, Burgul Ramkishen Rao, Secretary of the Peoples' Convention, and S. V. Naik, Vice-President of the Railway Employees' Union, in the course of a joint statement to the Press in connection with the ban on the entry of Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the States Peoples' Conference, criticise the action of the Nizam's Government in taking a hasty action against Dr. Sitharamayya on the strength of press reports.

"In view of the impending constitutional reforms in the State and the surrounding conditions," they add, "it would have been in the best interests of the State if the Government had taken into their confidence responsible public leaders rather than fight shy of them.

"We cannot understand the nervousness shown by the Nizam's Government about outside influences and leaders. If the circumstances obtaining in the State today lead on to the conclusion that discontentment is rapidly spreading, the key to the situation should be searched for by the Government and time should not be wasted in banning the entry of the leaders, thus exhibiting a nervousness which is bound to create further discontentment among the people."—United Press.

Progressive Sikhs Open Degree College In Lahore

(From A Correspondent).

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

A Degree College has been opened at Lahore by the Sikh community and is being managed and controlled by the progressive and nationalist group among the Sikhs.

The University has granted recognition to the college. S. Baldev Singh M.L.A., of Tata Nagar has been elected the Chairman. S. Naranjan Singh M.Sc. formerly head of the Chemistry Department of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, has been appointed as the Principal. A highly qualified staff has been employed. The admission to the 1st year class began on the 1st June and so far 111 students have joined the college, which is very encouraging.

Mr. T. K. Tope has stood first among the successful candidates in the M. A. Examination of the Bombay University this year.

NO QUESTION OF ROMAN SCRIPT

Hindi Sammelan Should Solve Language Problem

An Allahabad correspondent writes:—

The next session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held at Simla in September-October 1938. Is the Sammelan a purely literary body or a propagandist institution? This question has been the subject of a considerable amount of discussion since its very inception. But now it has become evident that strictly speaking it is an admixture of both. The very notion of an organisation brings into its fold the idea of spreading and propagating the principle it stands for. Be it a question of literature language or script, it must receive the publicity, and some propaganda is therefore essential.

Any way, whoever is elected president will have the Sammelan under his control for a year and he can give it a turn according to his own will and power. The Sammelan has been considerably relieved of its responsibility in the matter of a common language and script for India in those provinces where the Congress is in power, because the Congress has accepted the principle of a common language and as such the task of spreading Hindustani naturally becomes one of its prime concerns. The Sammelan therefore need not worry much about it.

The correspondent says that the definition given by Mahatma Gandhi to Hindi and adopted by the Sammelan at Indore is rather misleading, and requires further elucidation at the next Simla session.

PROBLEM OF SCRIPTS

Continuing he says in introducing Hindi as a common medium of conversation and intercourse in provinces speaking Bengali, Utakal, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Punjabi, etc., the Sammelan must keep in proper perspective the racial and cultural prejudices and characteristics of the people of all communities living therein as well as the origin and form of the words comprising the language in actual use. That is to say, the common language should as far as possible be in close conformity with the provincial language used by the majority of the masses.

Similar is the problem of a common script. Some political leaders treat the Nagri-Arabic script controversy in the spirit in which they treat the Hindu-Muslim riots. As a possible solution for this they advocate the adoption of the Roman script. It is like suggesting that in order to avoid the Hindu-Muslim riots, both Hindus and Muslims were to embrace Christianity and thereby facilitate the work of administration of the British Government.

The correspondent suggests the names of Babu Sivaprasad Gupta for the presidentship of the Sahitya Sammelan which is to be held at Simla.

ORNAMENTS AND CASH STOLEN

NEW DELHI, June 26.

Ornaments and cash to the value of about Rs. 10,000 have been burgled from the house of one Mr. Ram Swarup in Kucha Patiram in the city, yesterday.

The servant of the house, who is suspected in this connection, and another person have been arrested and a part of the stolen property is stated to have been recovered from them.—United Press.

At a conference convened by the Minister for Agriculture, Madras, at Ootacamund, to ascertain whether the ryots of the Badaga community, living in the Nilgiris, would be willing to plant trees for fuel, it was decided to form village committees to apply for land to the District Forest Officer.

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Tragic Tale Of Communal Virus

Muslim Student Narrates How He Was Hounded Out Of Vegetarian Club

Under the caption "Hindu-Muslim Unity In Action" M. D. writes in this week's "Harijan" as follows:—

A few weeks ago I wrote in these columns an article with the title given at the top. A letter just received is so important that I feel like writing one more under the same title. It is a long letter and I dare not translate it in extenso, but it is so full of earnestness and justly bitter feeling that I must condense it rather fully in order to rivet the attention of all unity-loving Hindus. I use the adjective 'unity-loving' for there are now definitely two sections, one that wants unity and the other that feels that all talk of unity is a mirage. The latter section is busy with its propaganda, and everyone has a right to propagate honest belief, but the former though wanting unity and also expecting it to come some day will not exert itself for it. The first article, as this one, was also addressed to it. But I must proceed to summarize the letter. It is from a Mussalman student. I wish I could retain all the names he has referred to, but as I am writing to them separately in this connection I do not propose to disclose them to the public. Here is the letter:

HIS TALE OF WOE.

"Like Speaker Sambamurti I offer daily prayers for your long life, for I know that if anyone can achieve Hindu Muslim unity it is only you. And as the Christians regard you as a Christian, and the Jains as a Jain, I have come to regard you as a true Muslim, and in doing so have incurred the wrath of so many of my co-religionists.

When Shri Mahadev Desai devoted a whole article to what I thought was a trifling incident, I realised also the gulf that separated the two communities. For unless there was that almost unbridgeable gulf this trifling incident would not be made much of. Ordinarily a Hindu helping a Mussalman in that sorry plight or "vice versa" should not be regarded as a thing to attract attention, but as even these incidents have become rare Mahadevbhai could not, I fancy, help taking notice of it.

I am a youth full of optimism, and a pro-Congress Muslim at that, but I had so many bitter experiences that they often fill me with sadness and despair.

CUP OF HUMILIATION.

Alone vegetarian Muslim student in my college, I was hard put to it in finding Hindu students to accommodate me in their club. With the very greatest difficulty I was admitted to a vegetarian club. Later objection was taken to my being a Muslim, and the Secretary of the club had to yield to pressure brought to bear on him for driving me out. I represented the matter to the Principal and the Rector, but they said that they were bound to respect the feelings of Hindu students. Then I thought it was best to go to—, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, and told him that I had felt the insult so keenly that I felt like going on a fast. I explained that once I was accepted as a member of the club, that I was a confirmed vegetarian, and that there was no sense in hounding me out simply because I was a Muslim. He dissuaded me from fasting because he said that might not compel others to accept me in the teeth of their honest belief I explained that there was no honesty about their belief, because outside the club many of them visited non-Hindu restaurants and ate all kinds of forbidden stuff. 'Then may I leave the hostel?' I asked him. But he could give me no advice.

In vain I tried to leave the college, but ultimately had to eat the humble pie and stay on to drink the cup of humiliation to the full. I have entreated the Principal and the Rector times without number, but I could not get a word of sympathy from them.

A PROF.'S EXAMPLE

Another instance will show how I was knocking at the wrong door for sympathy. We went on an excursion one day with Prof. —, a Hindu and Secretary of a big educational institution. The professor would not tolerate my serving him when we sat down to eat!! The students did not object, but this professor had objections! I was sadly disillusioned, and I began to regard with respect those who had hounded me out, for they had no such scruple here. 'What,' I said to myself, 'could be expected of poor students when the Principal and the Rector were full of this untouchability?

I must say, sir, that there is the untouchability of intellect also. I am a wearer of khadi, and even khadi-wearing Hindu friends with whom I have gone about have given me the impression of a superior air.

I am here (South India) in my vacation. A brother of mine, who has returned with a foreign medical degree, writes to me to complain that a kind of boycott is being promoted against him and Hindu patients are dissuaded from going to him.

A number of my own co-religionists here say to me that all talk of unity is moonshine, and that so long as I am a student I may hug the delusion but am bound soon to be disillusioned when I find out how difficult it is to live in peace with Hindus.

ABOUT A HARIJAN WORKER

A distinguished Congressman here, who is known for his Harijan work, and would not be ordinarily accused of narrowness, used the other day words about Mussalmans which do him no credit and which breathed a hatred of them.

I will not dwell on this any more. I appeal to you, Mahatmaji, to take more interest in this question than village uplift and other questions. There are so many purely Muslim questions, e.g. the 'purdah', on which you have remained studiously silent. During the Khilafat agitation you moved among the Muslims too. Why do you now leave them severely alone to the mercy of armchair politicians? Communal poison has come as a result of the churning of the ocean for the nectar of Swaraj. It is for you to drink up the poison, you who started the churning for the nectar. It is presumptuous of me to ask you to shed your despair and despondency and throw yourself heart and soul in this question. There are more Mussalmans who have faith in you than you know, and if you leave the Hindus and Muslims warring with one another, Hindu Muslim unity may not come for ages and your 'tapas' will be all wasted."

THAT CONGRESS LEADERS

The letter should need no comment a tall. Communal untouchability (shall we call it?) in colleges is especially to be deplored inasmuch as it is these youths who will go out as leaders and workers of the nation. Cannot Hindu and Muslim students organise unity clubs, live and mess together, and go out to work together among Hindu and Muslim areas? The President of the Provincial Congress Committee in question, in my humble opinion, ought to have taken a greater interest in the student and ought not to have rested without affording him satisfaction. Our student friend may have no reason to resort to Satyagraha, but the President might have had good reason to offer Satyagraha against his Hindu brethren in the college.

The instance I cited in my first article was not a lone instance; there were others too of fraternising in villages that I have mentioned. But the disease is urban and luckily not yet rural. The instance I cited indicated, howsoever feebly, the direction in which to work. The friend who helped the Mussalman passenger on the train is a student himself and, let me assure our correspondent, his passion for Hindu Muslim unity is no less than the correspondent's. I am quite sure that if he had been at the same college as our friend he would have starved himself rather than see his fellow-student hounded out of a club.

THEIR DUTY.

Our professors and principals owe a duty to the nation. They may wax eloquent in their lectures on communal unity and similar topics, but they must come out of their class rooms and actively help in the solution of the burning problem of the day.

As for Gandhiji, I wish our correspondent knew the mental struggles through which Gandhiji has had to pass, how he once actively worked for the cause, and how he had to decide afterwards that prayer was the only remedy and inaction was the best action. But he must also know that Gandhiji has recently been in an exclusively Muslim province, and God willing hopes to go there in October next, not for a triumphal tour or for meetings and processions, but for actual work amongst them.

Burma Letter

LAND ALIENATION & TENANCY BILLS

Legislation Committee To Invite Witnesses From Districts

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON, (By Mail).

The Land Legislation Committee which was appointed last month by the Government to consider the draft bills on Tenancy and Land Alienation have been actively busy in their task and have been trying to expedite the work by sitting daily in the morning for three hours in the Fiscal Committee room in the secretariat under the chairmanship of the Senator U Ba Thane.

The problem of touring the country to secure real opinions of the tenants on the spot has been an acute question to the committee but the committee after careful consideration of the question and after consultation with the Premier has definitely decided not to tour the districts unless special necessity arises for the same. The committee has decided to invite witnesses from the districts whose travelling expenses will be borne by the government.

Opinions of the tenants all over the country had been invited by the committee through the vernacular press which has also been supplied with Burmese translation of the two bills for publication.

FISCAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The present conception of the administrative machinery which Burma can afford takes insufficient account of realities. Burma is a relatively poor country and must perforce content herself with the governmental machine for which she can pay. The machine cannot be considered well adapted for its purpose so long as the provision for the nation-building services remains at its present meagre level. These are the interesting conclusions arrived at by the Burma Fiscal Committee which under the chairmanship of Hon'ble James Baxter Financial Advisor to Governor of Burma released its report a few days ago containing interesting recommendations of far reaching character. The report has been received with delight by the Burmese and Indian press and public while the European press and public are conspicuously silent over the matter. Hopes of enjoying high salaried posts in the services in Burma after separation had been shattered by the report which had made drastic reductions both in number of such posts and salary attached to them. The highest salary in the services has been fixed at Rs. 2,000 while the non-Asiatics will enjoy an additional sum of Rs. 400 but recruitment of non-Asiatics in the services will be also curtailed as far as possible.

CO-OP. & COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

A scheme of reconstruction of the Co-operative movement which received a serious setback and was on the brink of total failure was evolved by late U Tin Gyi A. T. M. who recently died in London where he went to supervise the Burma Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition now being held in Glasgow and the scheme had been in operation since 1936. The results so far showed great progress and improvement as the increased staff which was engaged to revitalise the department had been successful in reorganising the societies in the districts and creating greater confidence among the public in the movement. The department is now going to embark on the educational policy of the reconstruction scheme.

The development of the cottage industries has also been engaging the attention of the Government for some past and the Fiscal Committee in their report has recommended that the combined office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Superintendent of Cottage Industries should be separated and a new post for the latter should be created for encouraging and developing the cottage industries in Burma. A new post of Assistant Superintendent has already been created and this new officer is looking after the textile and weaving projects of the Government.

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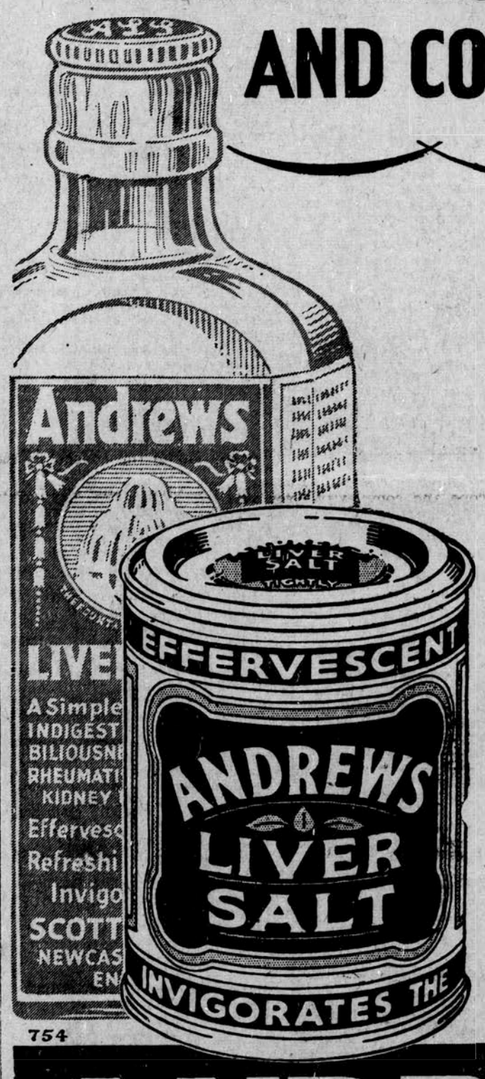

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8 oz Rs. 1.10 4 oz. Re. 1

ANDREWS LIVER SALT for Inner Cleanliness

TRANSPORT IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

sight of is the cleaning of the gas. The success of the plant depends entirely on how all the injurious impurities are removed from gas entering the engine. Practically all substances can be eliminated fairly easily but tar presents the most difficult problem. You may cool it or wash it and pass it to a scrubber, but it will still come over in the form of attenuated vapour and form cumulative deposits on the ignition parts and fill up any other recesses in the cylinder or piston and invariable causes pre-ignition. The driver cannot therefore be too insistent on getting clean gas.

The Indian Invention

The Baroda firm after many trials and with the help of technically qualified staff have produced a filter which negotiates with all harmful impurities thereby prolonging the life of the engine without much attention on the part of the driver. A special inexpensive attachment enables him to start the engine within 2 or 3 minutes. The weight of the whole plant has been kept as low as possible without sacrificing strength in any way. There are several plants available in the market today designed to be fitted on two-ton lorry, the equipment itself weighing more than a ton! The aesthetic side of the construction is also not lost sight of and the Baroda plant when fitted to a lorry looks pleasing to the eye.

As a practical example of the considerable saving caused by such conversion, the case of 2 ton-gas lorry working between Baroda and Timba Road is worth noting. The lorry takes about 3½ hours to complete the journey of approximately 65 miles and charcoal consumed is worth about 0-12-0 whereas the cost of petrol would have been more than Rs. 7.

Having thus perfected a conversion plant suitable for heavy duty lorries, they are now concentrating on a small unit for touring cars. In this, they are confronted with several peculiar problems and the results are awaited with interest.

A proposal to have a hill station in Sind is being considered by the Public Works Department Minister, who proposes to visit Thano Bulakhan to study the conditions there.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Slight Reaction Following Slackness Of Wall Street

WHEAT EASY ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER NEWS

BOMBAY, June 28

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton developed some what reactionary tendency following slackness of Wall Street. Subsequently, the feeling improved on better outside markets and improved Textile enquiry.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

The market was somewhat easy on disappointing overseas cables and better weather news from Canada and United States.

CHICAGO WHEAT

After opening quiet, prices declined on scattered liquidation and professional selling influenced by favourable weather news from South-West

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, June 28

Previous closing	8.71
To-day's opening	8.72
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.72
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 28

Previous closing	4.75
To-day's opening	4.69
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	4.71
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 151-8
April May 1939	Rs. 171-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 28

New York cotton developed somewhat reactionary tendency to-day following slackness of Wall Street but subsequently displayed better feeling on improved Textile enquiry and better outside market.

The trading in July began at 8.72 i.e. one point higher than last closing. Prices showed steadiness on better Liverpool and scattered trade and foreign buying while renewed outside buying carried price to 8.74 with fairly steady tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 28

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.79/8.78) 8.72/8.71
October (8.80/8.78) 8.73/8.71
December (8.86/8.85) 8.77/8.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 28

American July (4.75) 4.73
American October (4.88) 4.86
Egyptian July (6.59) 6.56
Egyptian November (6.75) 6.74

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 28

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 171-4 and advanced to Rs. 172. Later, the price declined to Rs. 171-2 on weak advices from New York. Market closed at Rs. 171-6.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 28

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop June July (£17 11/16 paid and value) £17 1/2 paid and sellers
Dundee June (£19 1/4) £19 1/4
Lightning June (£18 1/4) 18 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 buyers) 6 7/8 value
Forward October December (7 3/16 paid and sellers) 7 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 9/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£187 1/4 buyers £187 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £185 1/4 buyers £185 3/8 sellers. Easier
Lead (£15 1/16 buyers £15 1/8 sellers. Very steady) £14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Easy
Electrolytic Copper (£41 3/4 to £42 3/4) £41 3/4 to £42 1/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 28

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 77 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 28

Previous closing	4.95 7/16
To-day's opening	4.95 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.95 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 28

Previous closing	4.95.53
To-day's opening	4.95.43
To-day's closing	4.95.65

FRANC RATE

London, June 28

Previous closing	177.88
To-day's opening	177.90
To-day's closing	177.88

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.43 and then rose to 4.95.46 on scattered support, subsequently further rising to 4.95.68.

Franc opened at 177.80 and remained very steady with slight variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1/5 25/32) 1/5 13/16
Paris on Bombay (13.184) 13.193
New York on Bombay (36.80) 36.76
Berlin on Bombay (0.91) 0.91 1/8
London on Milan (94.15) 94.20
London Shanghai (0-8 3/4 nominal) 0-8 3/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-10) £7-0-9
Silver (19 1/16d.) 19 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 28

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Small buyers. Small offerings. Buyers satisfied. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 28

Spot	19 1/16d.) 19 1/16d.
Forward	(18 7/8d.) 18 15/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, June 28

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-6-9

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 28

SILVER

Silver ready	50	6	0
Silver Ashad	50	3	0
Silver Shravan	50	2	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	9	6
Gold Ashad	35	9	6
Gold Shravan	35	10	0
Sovereign	22	11	3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 28

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July 77 7/8 and October 71. The market was somewhat lower on disappointing overseas cables and slightly better weather news from Canada and United States.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 28

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.76 1/2. Prices declined moderately on scattered liquidation and professional selling influenced by favourable weather news from South-West with the price later easing to 0.76 1/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 28

Wheat September	4	4	0
Wheat January	4	6	6
Linseed September	7	4	3

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-8 at 5-0 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

Bombay, June 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 7/8

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday June 17	£92 1/2
Monday June 20	£92 3/4
Tuesday June 21	£92 3/4
Wednesday June 22	£92 3/4
Thursday June 23	£92 3/4
Friday June 24	£92 7/8
Monday June 27	£92 7/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 28

5-30 p.m.

5 per cent Indian (£100 3/8) £100 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 7/8) £92 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-69 (£107 3/8) 107 3/8
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 5/8) £104 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 28

London stock exchange was somewhat easier on lower Wall Street cables.

Giltedged securities continued quietly steady. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 7/8 i.e. unchanged from last.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-4 1/2) 13-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (55-4 1/2) 56-3
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (12-0) 12-0
Princhin Johnson (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-1 1/2) 31-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-3) 63-3
San Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£33-0) £32 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (29-1 1/2) 28-6
Unilever Ordinary (38) 37-6
Ford Motors (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£48 7/8) £48 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Carreas A (£7-1 1/2) £7-1 1/2
Imperia Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (22-3) 22-3
Distillers (99-3) 96-9
Bredfords Dye (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (37-6) 37-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (37-3) 37-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-6) 4-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-9) 22-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 49 3/8) dol 47 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (38-1 1/2), 37-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (36-3) 36-3
Empire of India (27-6) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£7 3/4) £8 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-3) 28-3
Gule Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-9) 27-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 39-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 57-6
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (82-6) 81-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (98-9) 100
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-10 1/2) 26-3
Union Corporation (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (88-9) 90-0
Burma Oil (84-4 1/2) 83-9
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 87-6
Royal Dutch (£37 7/8) £38 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£48) £48
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£17 3/4) £17
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
Southern Def (£17 1/2) £17
London Transport 5 per cent (£125 3/4) £125 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74) £74 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Better Tone After Quiet Opening

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 28

Stock Exchange was quiet generally with prices tending to sag until afternoon when steadier Wall Street advices and cessation of Provincial selling orders induced better tone. Nevertheless small losses predominated at close.

In commodities Cocoa early declined sharply in sympathy with overnight New York, but later rallied on speculative buying and bear covering.

Wall Street opened steady then quietly irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Easier

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Jutes opened steady but again declined during the day and finally closed easier. The volume of business was also much less than yesterday.

Coals:—Slight reaction was noticed here to account profit-taking and only limited trading was recorded.

Teas revealed not much interest today.

Miscellaneous:—This section attracted almost all attention of the Bazar Operators' chief leader section I.E., Indian Iron and Steel. After opening steady slightly declined on selling pressure, but again recovered and fair business was recorded. Other speculative stocks also displayed slightly easier tendency. Among other industrials Digwarrhs and Dunlop Rubber recorded further advances. Government securities kept quiet but steady.

Following are closing quotations:—

Government securities three per cent New Loan (1963/65) 98/1, threehalf per cent Paper 98/8, three per cent Paper 88 small lot, four per cent loan (1960/70) 113, five per cent loan (1945/55) 118/2 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad Pref. 1401, Central 31/10, Reserve 115/4 Ct.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur 10, Bowreah B. Pref. 60.

Coals:—Aldih 3/9 small lot, Bengal 316 small lot, Bhalgora 3/14, Bokaro and Ramgur 16/8, Burrakur 12/8, Dhemo Main 12/3, East Indian 22, Ct. Equitable 35/8, Hurriladih 14, Jainty Central 1/12, Exdiv Kuardi 1/12, Mundulpoor 8/12, Raneegunge 31/8, Searsole 4/7, Exdiv Talcher 1/8, West Jamuria 28/6.

Jutes:—Adam 33, 94, 10, Albion Ct. Champdany 140, Agarpara 14/12, Anglo-India 283, Bally 150 small lot, Budge Budge 242, Clive 20/10 small lot, Empire Pref. 130/8, Ganges 202, Ct. Gourepore 483/8, Pref. 121, Howrah 32/12, Kamarhatty 423, Kanknarrah 330, Kelvin 442/8, hatty 423, Kanknarrah 330, Kelvin 442/8 small lot, Lawrence 350, National 19/10 small lot, Northbrook 31/4 odd lot, Presidency 3/9, Reliance 55/8 small lot, Pref. 142, Waverley 1/7.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/10, Consolidated tin 5/13, Indian Copper 2/6, Dalmia Cement Ord. 9/6, Defd. 3/4, Alkali and Chemical Pref. 105/8, Bengal Telephone Ord. 18/5, Pref. 14/4, Hukumchand Steel Ord. 8/5, Defd. 2/3, Indian Iron 25/4, Indian St. Wagon Ord. 47, Kumardhubi Eng. Ord. 3/4, Marshalls 1/9, Saran Eng. 5/12, Exdiv Steel Corpn. Ord. 5/14, Pref. 77, Associated Hotels Ord. 2/10 B. I. Corpn. Ord. 3/2, Dunlop Ord. 13/12, Indian Cables 10/9, Kalkampong Ropeway 11, Publicity Society 7, Rohtas Industries Ord. 22/12, Pref. 127, Star Trading and Investment Ord. 26/12, British Burma Petroleum 3/6, British Ceylon Corpn. 5/12 small lot, Indo-Burma Petroleum Ord. 106, Pref. 120, Tide Water Oil 12/8, Orient Paper 5/1, Titaghur Paper B. Ord. 15/10, Humayun Property Ord. 8, Defd. 1/9, Buland 9/1 small lot, Newsavan 5, Ct. small lot.

Teas:—East India 7/14, Gungaram 347 Exdiv small lot, Pattikhira 17/12, Jaibirpara 15/4, Tengpani 15/8, Rubber Digwarrh 8/12.

Debentures fivehalf per cent (1936/56) Ramnugger Cane and Sugar First Mortgage 101 small lot, five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100, Ct.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 28

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 53 7/8) dol 52 1/2
General Motors (dol 35 7/8) dol 35 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 3/4) dol 29 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 104) dol 108 1/4

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI CITY, June 28.

To-day closing quotations Sind cotton July 14/3, January 19/7/), Punjam July 12/9/6, January 13/13/6, Desi American July 17/15/9, January 18/15, Steady Wheat July 21/13/6, September 22/2/6, Firm Gram July 22/7, September 22,8/9, Toria July 34/15/3, September 35/5, Cottonseed July 15/14/6, September 16/5/6, January 15/13/9.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1937 to 23rd June 1938 2,352,028
Same time previous season 2,963,325
Exports from 1st September 1937 to 23rd June 1938.

	1937	1936
United Kingdom	54,024	77,237
Continent	236,329	351,788
China	79,464	22,300
Japan	536,632	1,353,399
Coast Ports	56,314	32,936
U. S. A.	100	8,610
	962,863	1,846,270

Total exports by rail, 1st September 1937 to 23rd June 1938 331,681
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1937 to 23rd June 1938 898,346
Same period last year 636,806
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd June 1938 1,143,964
Same time last year 1,020,437

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from Up-country from 1st September 1937 to 16th June 1938 1,471,917
Same time previous season 2,214,892
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1937 to 9th June 1938 1,874,641
Same time previous year 1,863,617

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

New Rules Come Into Operation

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The new rules for the Bombay Stock Exchange sanctioned by the Bombay Government came into force today and before the opening session, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Exchange explained some important facts to the operators present. He pointed out that all contracts, including those for July settlement, should be in the forms prescribed by the new rules and the scale of brokerage should also be in accordance with the new schedule.

The sub-brokers, who held a meeting on Monday demanding the reduction of the deposit amount to Rs.2,000 wanted to know the reasons why their applications were turned down by the Board. Rule 172 (d) states that the Board shall have full power to refuse registration or to remove the name of any person from the register without assigning any reason.

Referring to the protest of sub-brokers, Mr. Shroff declared that the Board has no power to alter the rules but it was for Government to consider any suggestions made in that connection.

According to the new rules a sub-broker has to deposit a security be a hardship to him, the Board may reduce the amount to rity will be hardship to him, the Boar may reduce the amount to Rs.3,000 in the first instance and then ask him to pay up the balance by an annual instalment of Rs.1,000 and thus make up the total of Rs.5,000.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 28.

GOVT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/8
4 per cent 1960-70	113/4
5 per cent 1945-55	117/12

BANKS

Baroda	114/12
Bank of Hindusthan	34
Central	30/14
Imperial Bank F.P.	1560
Imperial Bank P.P	286/4
India Bank	141
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	115/4
Union BankXD	5/6

TEXTILES

Ambica	242/8
Arun	407/8
Arvind	1060
Asok	360
B. Dyeing	803/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	190
Century	242/8
Central India	221/4
Colaba	139/6
Ahm. new Textile	507/8
Bharatkhand	2720
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	357/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	143/12
Indore	52/8
Jubilee	196/4
Kohinoor	24/4
Laxmi Cotton	460
Mysore	90
Marsden	103/12
Morarji	1100
New Great	184/6
Raipur	650
Rajnagar	305
Simplex XD	76/14
Swadeshi	186/4
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1165
Madhusudan	200
Khatau Makanji	107/8
Hukumchand	190
Bhandari	90

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord.	1435
Tata Hydro Ord.	154/6
Tata Power Ord	1357/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Bombay Suburban	136/14
Bombay Tram	123/7
Surat XD	169
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	278/12
Associated Cements	113/12
Belapur	156/4
Bombay Burma New	163/12
Bombay Burma Old	498/12
Bombay Steam	218/2
Bombay Telephone	88
Burma Corporation	6/11
Br. B. Petrol	3/3
Dalmia Cement	8/12
Indian Bleaching	123/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	39
Indian Radio Defd.	500
Indian Radio Defd.	800
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	25/8
Mysore Sugar	20
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	62/8
Scindia Steam	19/12
Shivrajpur	36
Tata Oil	26/8
Tata Steel Ordy	225
Tata Steel Defd.	972/8

JUTES.

Birla Jute	13/4
Howrah	43/8
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	425
Kankanarrah	326
Lawrence	135
Reliance	53/8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 28

J Mackintosh ss Natos of 1698 reg tons, Captain R Haxirk arrived from Rasmallas with cargo of gypsum.

Scindia S N ss Jalamani of 2346 reg tons, Captain E A North arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo and Cochin with rice and general cargo.

M B Kaisha ss A Akagisan Maru of 2301 reg tons, Captain H Miyamoto arrived from Moji via Marmagoa with general cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Verde of 11527 reg tons, Captain A Valcini arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports, Port Said, Massowa and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

J Morrison ss Begum of 3656 reg tons Captain O G R Jones sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

O S Kaisha ss Himalaya Maru of 3187 reg tons, Captain Y Sirakata sailed for Karachi via Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia S N ss Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons, Captain F T W Lewis sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Tuticorin and Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Verde of 11527 reg tons, Captain A Valcini sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo.

J Finlay ss Clan Matheson of 3453 reg tons, Captain S F Carter sailed for Naviakhi Calicut and Cochin with same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 28-6-38.

S S Victoria (L T) for Europe and American Ports via Aden Port Sudan.

S S Ernebank (F F) for American Ports via Colombo Madras Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 28

1 Clan Matheson 3463 Naviakhi 28-6 J Finlay
5 City of Agra 3866 Karachi 5-7 K Nixon
6 Sturmfels 3834 Antwerp 30-6 L Edwards
8 Floristan 3483 London 2-7 Grahams T.
9 Ampleforth 2765 Port Said for orders 2-7 Ralli Bros.
Jetty End Tairea 3756 N F 20-7 M M
10 Karanja 4646 Durban 6-7 M M
12 Chyebassa 4042 Calcutta 3-7 M M
13 Alipore 3241 Japan N F M M
14 Tokiwa Maru 4281 Japan 1-7 N Y Kaisha
15 Sutherland 2953 Port Said for orders 2-7 L Dreyfus.
17 Notos 1697 N F N F J Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 29-6 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 30-6 M M
10/11 Hatimura 4158 Karachi NF M M
12/13 Akagisan Maru 2801 N F N F M B Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Gogra 3126 Rangoon 3-7 M M
F Alav 2161 Jeddah 29-6 T Morrison
Victoria Marie 882 Malabar Coast 30-6 Merchants S N
K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison
N/C Jalajyoti 2698 NF NF Scindia S N
D/E Jalamani 2346 Karachi 29-6 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 6-7-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
Elysia 6-7-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Enggano 30-6-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 7-7-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Rinda 4-7-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 28-6-38 F F Campbell
Ernebank 30-6-38 F F Campbell
Atlanta City 1-7-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-6-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Hilda 3-7-38 L Triestino
Moncalieri 4-7-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Yeifuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Mirzapore 30-6-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 2-7-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 3-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 8-7-38 P and O S N
China Maru 20-7-38 N Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 23-6-38 O S Kaisha
Kaiso Maru 30-7 N Y Kaisya

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 1-7-38 T Morrison
Akbar 4-7-38 T Morrison

FROM BASRA

Baroda 30-6-38 M M
Bamora 4-7-38 M M
Vita 2-7-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Hatipara 3-7-38 M M
Talamba 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Gamboda 30-6-38 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Naringa 30-6-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalamohan 27-6-38 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON

Jalavihar 29-6-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Braunfels 30-6-38 L Edward
Durenda 29-6-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N
Durenda 6-7-38 M M
Ranchi 9-7-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Floristan 2-7-38 Graham Trading

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 6-7-38 K Ninga
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Line
Caithness 22-6-38 Grahams Trading

FOR HAMBURG

Goldenfels 29-6-38 L Edwards
Irmenfels 30-6-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 30-6-38 F F Campbell
City of Bath 26-6-38 F F Campbell
Ernebank 2-7-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Alipore N F P and O S N
Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 1-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
London Maru 26-6-38 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y K

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 30-6-28 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 30-6-38 M M
Barala 29-6-38 M M
Jamora 6-7-38 M M
Vita 7-7-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 29-6-38 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Akbar 28-6-38 T Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 6-7-38 M M
Tairea 20-7-38 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Ampleforth 2-7-38 Ralli Bros.
Sutherland 2-7-38 L Dreyfus

FOR RANGOON

Gogra 3-7-38 M M
Jalakrishna 26-6 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-7-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

City of Agra 5-7 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Netravati 25-6-38
S S Himalaya Maru 27-6-38
S S Carthage (boats) 27-6-38
S S Varsova 27-6-38
S S Sonavatie 27-6-38
S S Victoria Marie 27-6-38
S S Hatimara 27-6-38

EXPORTS

S S Floristan for London: 2025 bags gr nut oil cakes V Damodar; 1200 bags gr nut meal H Manilal; 56 bales cotton rags Baros Bros; 1333 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 436 bags gr nut oil cake expeller P Surchand.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 20 bundles cotton ropes M Narotamdas; 140 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 37 bales raw wool Cox and Kings (Agents); 71 bales raw wool Vijaysingh; 126 bales raw wool M Nissim.

For Glasgow: 1000 bags masoor R Ratilal; 1485 bags masoor Ralli Bros; 1500 bags masoor M Bhuta.

For Manchester: 23 bales ctn waste oily M Narotamdas; 500 bales raw cotton Langley; 450 bales raw cotton B Mawji.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg: 18 bales cowhides D Abraham; 800 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 280 pkts myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

For Antwerp: 435 bags linseed Amin and Sons; 157 bags black peas Amin and Sons; 110 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Rotterdam: 10000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 368 bags gr nut kernals G Gokalchand.

For Ghent: 80 bales ctn waste L O Vora.

For Helsington: 55 bales cotton fly Supt T Products (India).

For Gdynia: 448 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore for Hongkong: 173 bags sessamum seeds P Madhavani; 36 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 17 bales ctn grey yarn E D Sassoon; 22 bales ctn grey yarn P Madhavani; 25 bales ctn grey yarn Advani Bros; 35 bales ctn grey yarn David Sassoon; 62 bales ctn g m twist Bombay Import and Export Agency.

IMPORTS

S S Bangalore Agents M Mackenzie from London: 59 cases books; 99 cases jammed stamp paper; 92 bundles stl pipings; 264 cases biscuits ovaltine; 100 bags lump whiting; 493 cases paint; 72 cases elec cable; 459 cases medicines, castor oil, olive oil, etc; 182 cases malted milk; 90 cases fruit syrups; 50 pcs earthenware; 60 kegs boric acid; 45 cases printing ink; 43 cases lime juice; 139 cases milk powder; 120 cases bottled lager; 51 cases confy; 102 cases provision; 321 cases gin; 200 bags farina; 100 bags lithophone; 120 cases cigarettes; 60 cases machinery; 46 cases agarol; 20 drums cement water proof paper; 44 cases film; 1457 lse tunes and tubes; 102 trs water proof paper; 52 cases stl rivets; 124 cases jam, vinegar, oats etc; 96 cases lump whiting; 113 rolls wrapping paper; 50 drums engine oil; 442 bundles glucose D, Oster milk advt matter; 555 cases whisky; 290 drums disinfectant fluid; 100 cases wincarnis; 276 cases boot polish; 287 bales unread old newspapers; 100 rolls roofing felt; 106 ingots remalted spelter ingots; 168 lse tyre outer covers; 58 pkgs elect bulbs; 1414 nong ingots copper; 104 cases wines; 50 cases cond. milk; 2988 sacks portland cement; 35 cases gripe water; 42 pkgs plywood chair seats.

From Gothenburg: 440 drums cement; 35 drums lubg oil;

From Montreal: 70 boxes aluminium sheets.

From Antwerp: 40 drums sodium sulphide; 55 bundles m s shaftings.

From Bordeaux: 135 cases brandy.

From Copenhagen: 60 cases milk.

From Stockholm: 56 reels folding box boards;

From Middlesbrough: 50 drums sodium nitrate.

From Rotterdam: 500 bags colours.

From Izmir: 274 boxes figs.

From Alexandria: 75 bales cotton

From Aden: 73 cases art silk piecegoods.

RELIABLE PREDICTIONS

For all Markets. Cotton, Shares, Silver, Gold, Seeds, etc. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Moderate terms. UNIVERSAL COTTON FORECAST 354, Kalbadevi, Kalyan Bhuvan, BOMBAY.

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World Markets Follow Wall-Street

JULY LIQUIDATION IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Fears Of Large Tenders And Reaction In Stocks

Bombay, June 28.

The New York cotton market began by advancing but later responded less readily on Monday to constructive features owing to active July liquidation for the firs. notice day is to-day with expectation. of large number of notices and some selling of October and December by a leading spot house at every point of advance, believed to be hedging against low grades or foreign growth.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened steady in moderately active trading and advanced on higher Liverpool cables. Heavy rains at the week-end and continued good spot demand for textiles coupled with the further strength of stocks sentiment however was reactionary but offerings were well absorbed by trade and commission houses. Finally liquidation appeared in sympathy with reaction in stocks.

At the openin July was quoted 4 points up at 8.79 and advanced to 8.80 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined to 8.71 and the market closed at a net decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 8.81c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to 5 points down spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.80c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 8 points with July 4.72. There was scattered general buying on good overseas advices and Wall Street together with acute shortage of contracts. Later on there was scattered liquidation but prices recovered on short covering and trade buying. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 4.95d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was fairly active enquiry for Egyptian cotton. Giza futures closed 9 to 12 points up and Uppers advanced 10 to 11 points

The Alexandria cotton market was also very steady on improved demand. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 16 points up and Ashmouni futures gained 15 to 21 points

CURRENCY PACT

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received the following letter from their Liverpool friends dated 16th inst. which will be of interest.—

"Any revival of demand for Lancashire or the Continent must ultimately centre on the Liverpool stock, which at the prevailing parity with New York is the cheapest cotton in the world.

It is true that the visible supply of American in this country, including afloat, amounts to 769,000 bales, against 409,000 bales a year ago, but this is a factor which has already been in evidence for a considerable time, and on any recurrence of demand a proportion of this can easily be earmarked without being apparent in the stock figures. During the past four weeks, the afloat figures have averaged only 24,000 bales' against 36,000 bales a year ago, and from now on we anticipate a steady decrease in the supply here, as buyers will certainly prefer to cover their needs out of local stocks before considering fresh imports, which at the prevailing narrow parities must necessarily be out of line. The statistical position will, therefore, tend to strengthen, causing a gradual hardening of the nears.

STRADDLE POSITION

As regards the Liverpool/New York straddle, the narrowing process during recent weeks has been extremely slow and although we do not feel that the present moment is quite ripe for buying here and selling in New York we believe that the opportunity will present itself sooner or later. We are watching the operation very closely and feel that on any narrowing such a straddle could be entered into with a great deal more confidence than when doing the reverse operation this season, in that should the political situation in Europe again become acute one would be long in the best possible market.

There has been a good deal of inflationary talk in the United States. This is a distinct possibility but at the same time we do not consider it likely that there will be any break down or change in the tripartite Currency Pact. Any devaluation, therefore, of the dollar in terms of gold is likely to be accompanied by a corresponding move of Sterling and Francs. Further, it is very unlikely that our government would not make some effort to resist a depreciation of the dollar in terms of Sterling, which would seriously damage our export trade. In any case, we would point out that in this country the huge rearmament programme is only now beginning to get under way, and the ultimate tendency, although gradual, is likely to be towards inflation here.

All things considered, therefore, we feel that we are now approaching a point where Liverpool will definitely be the better market in which to place long commitments.

We prefer early Spring months, such as March or May, and anticipate a distinct hardening against distant option. Hedges against outside growths have been concentrated in considerable volume in such position which will be a potential source of strength later on."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10-51 a.m.)	8.80+05
N. Y. July Lowest (3 p.m.)	8.71—04
Liverpool July Highest	4.77+13
Liverpool July Lowest	4.72+08

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Advance checked by liquidation caused by moderate reaction of securities. Continuance of rains good for boll weevil. Egyptian crop account favourable. It is reported insect damage heavy. Indications seem to favour a continuance of advance."

(2) "Continued liquidation of July.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Unsettled, cloudy, rain.
Central: Partly cloudy showers.
Western: Occasional rain.

To-morrow first notice day expect heavy issue of notices 60,000 bales. Reports of too much rain in Texas Oklahoma. Official forecast indicates showers most of belt. Purchases should be made during the weak spots."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Large tenders expected certificated stock 75900 weather continues unsettled over Central belt Eastern belt weather more favourable over Western belt think we are entitled to a reaction after this advance.

Profit-taking prenotice day liquidation July hedging against foreign growths offset unfavourable weather continued good enquiry textiles believe recessions will prove technical character shortlived.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market advanced on strength of American markets, short covering, local speculative buying and shortage of contracts. Later followed New York advices which were bullish on shortage of contracts.

Liverpool.—Too much rain in the Eastern belt, American yarn business is healthy with prospects of continuance owing to Government intervention. Our opinion is that the course of the market will depend very much on Wall Street influence.

New York.—Trade and foreign buying early with spot houses buying July. Market eased near the close on July liquidation and local selling anticipating tenders.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 27.

July	8.71—04
October	8.72—04
December	8.78—05
January	8.80—04
March	8.83—05
May	8.87—06
Middling Spot	8.81—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 27.

July	8.74—03
October	8.81—05
December	8.89
Middling Spot	8.80—03
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
July	8.79/8.78
October	8.80/8.80
December	8.87/8.87
Noon Call—	
July	8.77
October	8.78
December	8.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 27.

	Bales.
Day's receipts to U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 27.

June	4.75+12
July	4.75+11
August	4.79+11
September	4.84+11
October	4.88+12
November	4.90+12
December	4.92+12
January	4.94+12
February	4.95+12
March	4.97+12
April	4.98+12
May	5.00+12
June	5.01+12
Middling Spot	4.95+11
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
May	4.74
October	4.86

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 27.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton June sellers	£11/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton June sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton June sellers	£13/1/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	11/5/0
Casterseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£11/5/0

LINSEED OIL

London, June 27.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked July sellers	23/7 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Sept/Dec. paid sellers	23/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 27.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 1/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 27.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, June 27.

GIZA	
Spot	7.09+10
July	6.59+ 9.
October	6.76+11.
November	6.76+11.
January 1939	6.84+12.
March	6.92+12.
May	6.95+-2.
UPPERS	
Spot	5.96+ 8.
July	5.84+10.
October	5.85+11.
November	5.90+11.
January 1939	5.95+11.
March	6.00+11.
May	6.04+10.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 28.

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 151/12 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 152/4 on scattered buying but on renewed realising prices declined to Rs. 151/4. New Broach also after improving to Rs. 171/12 declined to Rs. 170/12. The local market is not inclined to take a bullish view of the situation at present and there is more disposition to await for a reaction.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points and the local market remained quiet with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 151. Later on Liverpool was reported 2 points down which induced some enquiry and in the local new Broach was quoted at Rs. 171/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	1938	152	2 0
Broach A/M	1939	171	8 0
Fin. M.G.—			
Oomra July		140	0 0
Oomra D/J		153	0 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		115	14 0
Bengal D/J		129	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 28

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	123	120	117	114	
Punjab	123	120	117	114	
Rajputana	123	120	117	114	
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	
C P No. 1	160	157	154	151	
C P No. 2	152	149	146	143	
Broach No. 2		156	154	152	150
Punjab Ame		178	175	172	169
Surat		207	204	201	198
Rajpipla		199	196	193	190
Navsari		213	210	207	204

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 28

Bengal Superfine	119/21
Bengal Fine	116/17
Bengal F G	114/16
C P 1	150/55
C P 2	145/46
Arvi	146/47
Amraoti	138/42
Ellichpur	144/45
Berar	138/42
Khandesh	125/30
Jalna Sailu	130/33
Burwah Sanavad	142/45
Khandwa	143/45
Harda Khirkiya	144/45
Mathia	120/25
Malkapur	135/38
Broach	152/53
Punjab 4 F	170/76
Punjab 289 F	197/207
Sindh N T	182/87
Kampala	274/76
Jinja	260/62
Navsari	214/16

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 28

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 2 days	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year	
Khandesh	53,749	205,651	
Central India	44,057	335,522	
Barsi and Nagar	149,218	174,047	
Hyderabad Gaorani	40,254	101,494	
Berar	34 323,247	579,090	
Central Provinces	57 80,340	113,941	
Total Oomras	91 690,865	1,509,745	
Dholera	633 130,485	161,120	
N W Provinces	2,927	9,848	
Rajputana	16,100	95,594	
Sind Punjab	516,374	336,506	
Broach	261,375	340,143	
Coompta and Dharwar	827 53,609	66,470	
Westerns Northerns	65 22,245	38,444	
Cocoanada	23	153	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	50 4,287	16,886	
American	177,828	18,663	
Egyptian African and Sudan	100 483,186	386,077	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	1,171	36	
Total	1,766 2,361,075	2,979,694	

Export From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd June

In full-pressed bales Yesterday	This year	Last year	
Europe	1,981	290,453	437,635
Japan and China	3,192	616,096	1,375,693
Coast Ports	624	56,314	32,936
Up-country by Rail		331,681	252,532
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,573	21,891
Total	5,797	1,315,117	2,120,693

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 27-6-38	7769000	6786000
Receipts yesterday 27-6-38	7000	4000
Exports to date 27-6-38	5717000	5585000
Stock at Ports 24-6-38	2518000	1229000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-6-38	2097000	962000
Stock at Liverpool 25-6-38	1153000	886000
Visible Supply 24-6-38	5985000	3425000
Quantity in sihgt 24-6-38	13399000	12957000
Quantity out of sight 24-6-38	1025000	12784000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 28

Weather cool. Light to moderate rainfall in entire Belt. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy. More rain expected.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 28

August	53.50
September	53.70

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 27.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers	33/9
Wheat South Australian parcels June sellers	32/3

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 28.

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at 7-0-10. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95 7/16 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 177.88. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 1/16d. There was little speculative buying and offerings were small. New York as well as Montreal silver prices were unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 3/4 The local silver market was steady with a slightly better enquiry for silver and gold. There was some covering in silver but higher prices induced realising and prices ruled quiet. The market likes grinding around present level.

GOLD

Ready	35	9	3
Ashad delivery	35	9	9
Ashad Teji-mandi	0	2	6
Shrawan delivery	35	10	6
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	4	6

SILVER

Ready	50	4	0
Ashad delivery	50	1	6
Ashad Teji-mandi	0	8	0
Shrawan delivery	49	15	6
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	15	0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 27.

Spot	19 1/16
Forward	18 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 27.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-10

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 27.

June	42.50
July	43.20
September	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, June 27.

Copper	£38 3 9
Spelter	£14 0 0
Lead	£14 17 6
Tin	£188 7 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 28

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£38-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£42-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 43-12-0
Tone: Firm.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 27

July	£10 11 3
August	£10 12 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 28

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	30 5 0
Highest	30 6 0
Lowest	29 14 0
Closing	30 2 6
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	29 14 0
Highest	29 15 0
Lowest	29 11 0
Closing	29 14 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	19 6 0
Highest	19 7 9
Lowest	19 3 0
Closing	19 5 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 27

July	7 8/8d.
October	7 7/8d.
December	7 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 27

July	dol 0.76 7/8
September	dol 0.77 7/8
December	dol 0.79 3/4

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 28

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 4 0
Shipment July Sept	5 1 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 2 6
Kesar	12 13 0
Saraya	12 8 0
Java Spot	F 5.40

New York Sugar

New York, June 27

September	1.82
March	1.90
May	1.91

London Sugar

London, June 27.

August	5s.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 25th June	2,538
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,350,309
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,972,492
Decrease	613,183

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
July 103 Oct. 128 Dec. 130 Jan. 132 March 141 May 143 at Cross Rate 4.95 7/16.

Bomba.—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 151—Liverpool July 1936 4.72 Rs. 54 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 170/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.97 Rs. 46 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A 1938 151—New York July 8.71 Rs. 44 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.95 7/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M 1939 170/8—New York May 8.87 Rs. 28 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.95 7/16.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 28.

2 3/4 per cent 1348/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/13
3 per cent (1963-65)	98/2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/3
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/12
4½ per cent 1st Bonds	9/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/1

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/13
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1970 B P L	110/8
4 per cent 1970 M Det	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
5 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/8 and declined to Rs. 98/7. Budly difference was annas two

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 28.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 23/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 25/32 to Dec.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 29/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 273 3/8
Bank's buying T T 271

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79 1/8
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 3/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 54

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95 1/2 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 28th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 28th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 3/4 28th instant
Java/London 8.94 1/2 28th instant.
London/Paris 177.88 27th instant.
London/Belgium 29.21 3/4 27th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.60 3/4 27th instant.
London/Berlin 12.30 1/8 27th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 27th instant.
London/New York 4.95.53 27th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.95 1/2 27th instant.
London/Italy 94.18 27th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-0-10 25th instant.
Gold £7-0-10 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 25th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 27th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 13/16 25th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/8 27th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 25th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 27th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 27th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/8 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 27.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	92 7/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loans	113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	38/1 1/2

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, June 28

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. June 105 August 104 October 103
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. June 114 August 114 October 114
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. June 155 August 155 October 155

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 27.

Broach J/A. 1938 op 152 1/2; highest 153; lowest 151 3/4; closing 153.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 171 1/2; highest 172 3/4; lowest 171; closing 172 1/2.

Oomra July op 140 1/2; highest 141 1/2; lowest 140; closing 141 1/2.

Broach D/Jan. op 152 3/4; highest 153 7/8; lowest 152 1/4; closing 153 7/8

Bengal July op 115 1/2; highest 117; lowest 115 1/2; closing 117.

Bengal D/Jan. op 129 1/4; highest 130, lowest 129 1/4; closing 130.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 7 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 28.

August	208.50—0.
September	209.00—0.
October	209.50—0.

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

Narrow Fluctuations In Steel Shares

ABSENCE OF IMPORTANT BUSINESS

Budly Differences Narrow

BOMBAY: June 28.

New rules came in force from to-day on the local Stock Exchange. The system of deposit by Sub-Brokers is welcomed as it gives some status to them, but the rule does not seem to have been enforced strictly and some case where a good business is possible, the existing Sub-Brokers may be taken up as authorised clerks. This possibility will not make much change and only those who had little business will have to go out of business.

Under new rules the amount of brokerage is to be shown separately and minimum fixed will have to be charged.

A new system of quoting prices is introduced from to-day. Shares valued below Rs. 100 are to be fluctuated in four annas and above Rs. 100 to move by annas eight. Those above Rs. 500 are to move by one rupee and when the price is above Rs. 1,000 minimum variation will be Rs. 2.

In sympathy with a decline of Dol. 1-3/8 in U. S. Steel shares, the local Market opened quiet but under scattered buying prices rallied. Trading for the next settlement commenced to-day and Budly differences were narrow.

Later on there was scattered realising and Tata Steel Dfds. after fluctuating within a narrow range closed unchanged. Wall-Street Market after a steep rise looks like reacting and the local market is not likely to escape from the effect.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 28.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	338 12
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	801 0
10 CENTURY (Rs. 3 q)	243 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 l)	221 8
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	140 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310 0
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0 5
10 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	123 12
100 Gokak (Rs. 3 y)	145 0
1,000 Hindustan	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	53 12
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	108 2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	262 0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471 4
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1,100 0
250 Model	39 8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	185 0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	61 8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	77 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	187 0
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	100 10
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y) N	1,160 0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	827 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31 2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,561 4
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	388 12
51-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	115 4
5 Union (As. 4)	5 6 6

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	114 0

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	690 0
10-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13 14
20 Mercantile	55 8
15-70 New India (Rs. 14)	40 12
200 Oriental	4175 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	137 8
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1437 8
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13 0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	123 8
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136 14
10 Broach (As. 5)	10 6
100 Karachi (4)	215 10
100 Poona (4)	196 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 318 plus 3.)	154 8
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1360 0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	958 12
100 C. Province	101 8
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	96 4
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100 8
500 Tapti Valley	726 4
100 Dh Baramati	104
100 Gujarat	97 8

MINING

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 12
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2 6 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	25 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs 2)	36 0
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. Rs. 39-8-8)	968 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs 10)	225 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	280 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	157 0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	855 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	219 0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	499 0
50 D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	165 10
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 3 9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	89 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	124 0
50 I. Invest Trust	39 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	390 0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665 0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	62 8
16 Scindia	19 12
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26 8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1505 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 28.

Bomba. Dyeing (801/4) 795 800 804 802 801
Century (244/6) 243 244 243
Central India (222/8) 222 221/8
Kohinoor (262/8) 260 262
New Great (186/4) 186 185
Simplex (75) 75 77
Swadeshi (188/4) 185 187
Associated Cement (114) 114 114/8 114
Andhra (1442/8) 1437/8
Tata Hydro (154/6) 154
Tata Power (1361/4) 1360
Tram. Ord. (123/7) 123 123/8
T. Steel Dfd. (970) 960 949 956 960 965 968 975 965 970 968
T. Steel Ord. (224) 223 222 225 228 224 225
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170/4) 170/8 171/8
Bellapur (152/8) 151 155 156 157
B. Steam (218/2) 219
B. Burma (496/4) 492 496 495 500 498 499

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light	11
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	40
Electric Bond Common	8 3/4
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	48
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	26
Columbia Gas and Elec.	7
United Corpn.	3
Northern S. Power A.	12
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c.	98
American Tel and Tel.	140
Western Union Telg.	25
Great North Pfd. Rly.	18
N York Central Rly.	14 1/2
Firestone Rubber	19
Firestone Rubber 6 p.c. Pfd.	84
Texas Corp.	42 3/4
Amr. Can	95
Eaton Mfg.	18
United States Steel	53
Bethelehem Steel	56 1/4
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	17 1/2
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 3/4
Chrysler Motors	56
General Motors	35 1/4
General Electric	39 1/2
Union Carbide	76
Consolidated Oil	9 1/2
Socony Oil	14 1/4
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	26 1/4
Pullman	30
Amr. Car and Foundry	23

Turnover 2,000,000 shares. Chances are for further reaction. Operating rate of steel industry 28.7 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 27.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£72
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948	£79 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	£92 7/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consol. 2 1/2 p.c.	£74 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 196.	£102 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952	£101 3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£113 1/8
Victory Bonds	£111 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A. and China	£11 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£89
National Bank of India	£37 7/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 27.

T T. London on:—	
New York	4.95.53
Paris	177.88
Berlin	12.30 1/8
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	5.00 9/16
Amsterdam	8.95 7/16
Brussels	29.21 3/4
Milan	94.18
Berne	21.60 3/4

6 p.c Bombay Steam	289	6
7 p.c. B'bay Tram. (T.F.)	70	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1562	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	705	0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	76	10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital • Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

GENUINE Holland Make LAMPS
DURABLE & ECONOMICAL
MEX
Diamond Electric Company
18, Hamam St., BOMBAY 1.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1938

JAWAHAR'S CALL FOR WORLD RALLY AGAINST IMPERIALISM

India's Struggle Is Part Of Common Adventure For Human Rights

GREAT WELCOME TO INDIA'S LEADER

Unparalleled scenes of enthusiasm marked the rally at Kingsway Hall and St. Pancras in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Long before the meeting commenced there was a large queue at the former place while at the latter overflow meetings had to be held. On arrival Pt. Nehru was accorded a tremendous ovation. Among those who spoke at Kingsway Hall were David Grenfell, Elvin of the Trade Union Congress, Prof. Harold Laski, Palme Dutt and Paul Robeson.

Common Adventure

Pt. Nehru responding to the great welcome accorded to him pleaded for a real understanding of the Indian problem. If they knew what India was fighting for, they would not be content to accept the narrow view of democracy. He emphasised to the audience to realise that peoples all over the world were engaged in a common adventure to secure for the masses of human beings tolerable standards of life.

"This was not an Indian question, or Chinese, Spanish or British, but a world question that could only be solved by getting rid of Imperialism.

The Indian Struggle

Paul Robeson said: "We in Black America and other parts of the world closely watch the Indian struggle and have been conscious of its importance to us. The struggle of the Indian people and their courage, and the emergence of leaders like Pt. Nehru will give the lie to the tales of hopelessly backward people of decayed culture and so on repeated 'ad nauseam'.

And there is one thing that we, the people who long been under oppression, must remember. We must not be talked out of our heritage".

"WE CAN'T BE TALKED OUT OF OUR HERITAGE," SAYS ROBESON

(From Our Special Correspondent)
LONDON, June 28.

Long before the meeting was scheduled to commence, there was a big queue at Kingsway Hall, which was the scene of a huge demonstration to welcome Pt. Jawaharlal.

The platform was packed an hour before formal proceedings opened.

On the platform were seated the Dean of Canterbury, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Sir Abdul Qadir, Doctor Erulkar and K. P. Mehta, Mr. Victor Gollancz and Mrs. Corbett Ashby.

Messages associating with the object of the meeting from Viscount Cecil, Henry Nevinson, the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. Eleanor Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb, Dame Sybil Thorndike, the Chinese and Spanish Ambassadors, Lord Snell, Mr. Archibald Sinclair and Sir Stafford Cripps were received and read to the meeting.

WELCOME TO JAWAHAR.

Welcoming Pt. Jawaharlal Mr. David Grenfell said India found a leader who was not afraid of taking responsibility of leadership.

Mr. Elvin, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, said the history of India meant robbery, jobbery and snobbery to the British people. He added, the Trade Union Congress would give every assistance to India in carrying out her great destiny.

Prof. Laski hoped he had proper degree of sympathy for the Nationalist aspiration in general, but when the leaders of Nationalist aspirations followed Socialist principles, he recognised in that leader a comrade-in-arms.

Prof. Laski also appealed to the audience to support the India League in its useful work.

Mr. Palme Dutt declared that under Jawaharlal's leadership the Congress had taken a bold stand on the question of World Peace and supported collective security as against Chamberlain's foreign policy.

GREAT ARTIST.

Introducing Mr. Paul Robeson, Mr. Grenfell said amidst continued cheers, he was a great man and a great artist. He invites the world to think with him to live with him, dream with him and see visions with him for the upliftment of world conditions.

HIS RARE PRIVILEGE.

When Mr. Robeson rose to speak he had to pause for over five minutes to allow the cheers to subside. He said, "For a long time I wanted to meet Pt. Nehru—the great Indian Leader—and it indeed is a great privilege to say a few words to welcome him. We in black America and other parts of the world, closely watch the Indian struggle and have been conscious of its importance for us. To-day with events in Abyssina, Spain, China Austria and West Indies fresh in our minds—events which result in common onslaughts by reactionary forces working in close collaboration—it becomes increasingly clear that the struggle for enlightened progressive European democracy and colonial struggle for democratic freedom are interdependent and inseparable. And as there is common action by the opposing forces, so in even greater measure must there be unified action by democratic progressive forces. In fact, many distressing problems would have been solved, had this unity existed.

The struggle of the Indian people and their courage and the emergence of leaders like Pt. Nehru will give the lie to the tales of hopelessly backward people of decayed culture and so on repeated 'ad nauseam'. And there is one thing we, the people who have long been uner oppression, must remember. We must not be talked out of our heritage. We must be proud of our traditions and where possible draw upon them to enrich the contribution we can make to the world which can ill afford to lose whatever value human beings have created. This applies as well to the great folk cultures of working and peasant masses in Europe, Asia and America.

Comradely contributions by different peoples to the common civilization is not a dream because on one-sixth of earth's surface, such civilization does exist and these peoples with their rich nationalist cultures firmly bound into one Socialist Union stand as a bulwark against forces of reaction and as a leading force in the struggle for peace. Daily it becomes more apparent that this struggle for peace is indivisible.

I am here to-night because I believe this to be true and because it is just as clear in the light of the recent happenings that the struggle of freedom is indivisible. I am certain that under the leadership of Pt. Nehru the people of India undoubtedly remain in the front rank of progressive human forces of our time."

JAWAHAR SPEAKS.

In the course of his speech, Pt. Jawaharlal exhorted the audience to view the Indian question in all its depth, and complexity. However, deeply he might be moved by the enthusiasm and sympathy of friends, these feelings were of no great significance if they were not accompanied with the grasp of the roots of the problem. If they really understood what India was fighting for, they would not be content to accept the narrow views of democracy. They would see that their own struggle in Britain was directed against one great evil in the world namely, Imperialism and its twin brother Fascism. The Indian people had proved their capacity for disciplined organisation and they look forward to the future with complete confidence in their ability to overcome all difficulties.

Pandit Nehru repeatedly emphasised to the audience to realise that the peoples all over the world were engaged in a common adventure to secure for the masses of human beings tolerable standards of life. This was not an Indian question or Chinese, Spanish or British, but a world question that could only be solved by getting rid of imperialism.

The meeting concluded after signing the Internationale on the suggestion of Mrs. Ellen Wilkinson previous to which Mr. Robeson sang songs which moved Pandit Jawaharlal as it moved the whole audience very much.

Another rousing reception to Pandit Jawaharlal was given to-night at St. Pancras where an overflow meeting was held tonight.

JAWAHAR "BESIEGED" BY BRITISH ON VISIT TO SPAIN

(From Our Own Correspondent)
BARCELONA, June 20.

On completion of his first visit to Republican Spain, Jawaharlal Nehru, outstanding leader of the Indian people, left here for Paris to-day.

He had visited the front and talked with the leading personalities of the Government. After a short stay in Paris, he will proceed to London.

"I have been greatly moved by my visit," he told me just before his departure, "and retain many a vivid impression: chiefly, that there is not the faintest chance of the Republic being crushed.

People in Britain should realise that. The war is going to end without a Fascist victory. But if the aggression is allowed to continue unchecked, it can run us, too, into a far bigger war.

"In India," he went on, "we have followed this struggle afar off, although actually our people have been mostly interested in China's fight for freedom. But after my experiences here I feel that Spain's fight for independence, like ours, is bound to triumph and that in the future both countries, free and independent, will be able to co-operate for the good of the world."

BURLY FIGHTER'S VIEW

On the sunny coast of the Mediterranean, Nehru visited the schools for officers and commissars, and was entertained to lunch by Lieut.-Col. Lister, the famous commander of the Fifth Army Corps.

This burly fighter told Nehru that Spain is facing hard days and difficulties that may increase. "But you can tell the people of your country," he added, "that the final victory will be ours."

The former President of the Indian National Congress was greatly moved by his reception. Soldiers rose to make spontaneous speeches when his presence was announced, and signalised his arrival with cries of greetings.

HAILED BY BRITONS

Nehru also visited the British Battalion, whom he found busily training in a sunny valley.

Not standing on ceremony, the British boys crowded round the slight figure, amid cries of "Long Live Indian Independence!"

Naturally, they wanted to show what they could do. Out came machine-guns, and one of the crew got to work. The Spanish Commander of the Brigade also took a hand and succeeded in hitting their target, a tree across the valley.

"SIGN PLEASE"

In return for this demonstration, Nehru had to satisfy a horde of autograph collectors. Collecting signatures seems to be one of the major pastimes of the boys.

Then along to the American Battalion. There Nehru had a lively chat with a Negro comrade, a sergeant and commander of his section. Who said colour bar?

After the informal visit had ended with a jolly dinner given by the officers of the Division, the visitors arrived back in Barcelona at 4 o'clock in the morning.

"In the Army," Nehru told me afterwards, "I found not only efficiency and discipline, but also comradeship between the officers and the soldiers. I found a spirit of resistance and a conviction of victory."

During his visit Nehru was accompanied by V. Krishna Menon.

The Rohri Municipal Council has decided to amalgamate its middle and high schools.

Cawnpore Strike

U. P. Govt Refuse To Give Undertaking

Millowners Want Guarantee Against Troubles In Future

HITCH OVER QUESTION OF REINSTATEMENT OF 'VICTIMS'

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD: June 28.

Mr. Sajjad Zahir, a Socialist leader and Secretary of the City Congress Committee, Allahabad, who has returned from Cawnpore, interviewed by "Chronicle" correspondent regarding the prospects of settlement of the Cawnpore Labour Strike, said: "THERE ARE TWO MAIN QUESTIONS AMONG OTHERS WHICH ARE CAUSING A HITCH IN THE WAY OF SETTLEMENT. FIRSTLY, THERE WAS THE QUESTION OF REINSTATEMENT OF NEARLY 400 WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN DISMISSED BY MILLOWNERS; SECONDLY, THERE WAS THE QUESTION OF THE ASSURANCES ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT REGARDING NON-RECURRENCE OF STRIKES AFTER THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

"Millowners appeared to have offered considerable opposition to the reinstatement of these dismissed workers. Workers, on the other hand, seem to insist on reinstatement of these colleagues who, they say, have been simply victimized.

"Regarding the second point the Mazdoor Sabha might agree to give an assurance that no strike will be resorted to without a proper notice to millowners in future. This assurance alone, however, apparently does not satisfy millowners, who probably require an absolute guarantee against strikes in future".

Sajjad Zahir apprehended that a serious hitch might arise in these circumstances.

A report from Cawnpore states that the millowners demanded a written assurances from the Premier both at Nainital and Lucknow which threatened a breakdown. Government hitherto refused to give any undertakings in writing. Mr. Kidwai, Revenue Minister is reported to have taken an unbending attitude while Swami Sampurnanand, Education Minister, was "helpful though quiet."

The case of non-textile workers has not been touched in these meetings.

MAIL BAGS LOOTED

MUZAFFARPUR, June 28.

Royal mails were looted at 8-40 p.m. last night at Seral Railway Station, Bengal and North Western rail-6, second station from Sonepur, according to a report received here.

The mail bag, it is reported, was looted before delivery was effected from the mail van. Superintendent of Post Offices, Tirhut division has been informed.—A.P.

U. P. Tenancy Bill

Government Accept Modifications

LUCKNOW, June 28.

It is understood that the Government of United Provinces are now willing to accept certain modification to their proposed tenancy legislation.

Two provisions of the Bill which have met with general opposition are the abolition of "Sir" rights and the proposals regarding collection of rents and ejectment for arrears. Government now propose to modify these two provisions.

The original bill provided that a tenant could be ejected only after two years and in the meantime the Zamindar must continue to pay the revenue regularly. It was further provided that after ejectment the rent would be considered to have been paid. Now the suggestion is that the period of two years should be reduced and if after this reduced period the tenant fails to pay his rent dues the Zamindar need not go to the law courts. He should instead furnish a list of such tenants in arrears to the Tahsildar who would issue notices to them requiring them to pay their dues in a fortnight. If the tenants fail to pay their rent dues within that period their lands would be forthwith auctioned. The proceeds of the auction would be divided on the following order of priority: 1. dues of the Zamindar, remainder if any will go to the state.

With regard to "Sir" lands, alternative suggestions have been that, (1) "Sir" holdings prior to the amendment of Tenancy Act in 1926 should be left intact. As regards "Sir" land after that it would be examined on its merits. The second suggestion is that a maximum limit of "Sir" holding be fixed. The proposals is that it should be limited to 100 acres. According to the second suggestion 16 lakhs of "Sir" land will be affected out of 56 lakhs. According to the former about 40 lakhs of "Sir" land would be affected.—A.P.

All-India Cattle Show

SIMLA, June 28.

With a view to maintaining the interest created by the last All-India Cattle Show in the improvement of cattle, the Government of India have sanctioned a grant for the continuance of the show.

It is proposed to hold the next show in New Delhi from the 13th to the 18th February, 1939, and the prospectus, which is in course of preparation, will be published shortly.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

WADE--- HOW LONG DO YOU THINK?--
A DAY, MAYBE TWO DAYS---NOW THAT THE SANDSTORM IS DYING DOWN---
I HAD A PLAN, BUT--IT DIDN'T WORK---I'M SORRY I GOT YOU INTO THIS, CREWE---
IT---IT DOESN'T MATTER
MEAN-WHILE, MILES AWAY--
THE STORM'S OVER!---GET THIS PLANE FREE! WE GOTTA LOCATE WADE!
IF WE START THE PLANE DOWN THE SLOPE, WE MAY BE ABLE TO LIFT HER---
WE'RE UP!--- GO TO THE WEST--THAT'S THE WAY THE TRAIL LED--- BEFORE THE SANDSTORM WIPED IT OUT!
4-5
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.